ME X---NO. 48. ADIES.

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NEW YORK.

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FER GENERAL Postmaster may encles sher of a newspaper, to rd person, and frank th

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BOARD.

us and commodic

Resolved, That brethren Hughson, Robinson, and Pegues be appointed a committee to carry the above

resolutions into effect.

E. G. Robinson, Secretary

The following remarks, on the same subject as the

repentance, and a declaration that if they refused ship. These addresses, signed by Elon Ga-Orson S. Murray, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, &c forwarded to a large number of Baptist min-s in the South, and also to many other promito brothren. The false positions advanced, the one which must fall on ourselves. If slaveholdnees of this alleged crime. We cannot see any

ship from them, they are willing to risk their dis-

No action has been taken in our state in reference of this address. Not because we were less sensitive on the subject, or less displeased at the unautorised intrusion of these abolitionists into our do tic concerns. Virginia will act in concert with sister states, in measures of defence—she will lot shrink when the crisis demands her aid. But it was thought most expedient by many of our leading brethren not to be too hasty in adopting a course of tion; but wait and see what further steps would taken by the anti-slavery brethren at the Norththeir course might be disapproved by a large ma-jority of the Baptists of the middle and northern states. Or in pursuance of their intination in the address to their northern brethren, they might have arned their arms against them, and in the event of their arms against them. ire to bring them over to their scheme, have

THE LIBERATOR: AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, NO. 25 CORNHILL

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: Tr To whom all remittances are to be made, and s addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

The paper.

TERMS.—\$2 50 per annum, payable in adace: or \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.

The letters and communications must be rost rain.

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NOTE.—Mr. ISLAC KNAPP, the late publisher, the strengthered his integral in the subsection. aving transferred his interest in the subscription hist Mr. Garatisos, for two years from the first of Janu-vy, 1849, the pecuniary concerns of the Liberatron re now under the direction and supervision of a committee, consisting of the following gendemen: Francis Irenson, Samuel Philippick, Ellis Gray London, Educad Quiner, William Bassett.

WW. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 49.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the Camden (S. C.) Journot. A special meeting of the Camden Baptist Church, Saturday evening, the 3d inst., the following Pre amble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, we have seen with pain and regret, that ion of the Baptists of the North have assumed sk of enlightening their Southern brethren on the subject of our domestic institutions, and this purpose have associated themselve gether, and recently held a meeting, styled 'The American Baptist Auti-Slavery Convention,' and put forth an 'Address to Southern Baptists,' in which they prescribe a course for as which they knew we would refuse to pursue,—in which event, hey stignatize us as cobbers, tyrants, bloody mur-

We had fondly hoped that Northern Baptists could have permitted us to enjoy our opinions, and manage our own affairs, and that we should be no spared the mortification of seeing professing ians applying such epithets to those of the same and order, as are contained in the address above

We are the more mortified at this address because is signed by one of the Vice Presidents of the merican Baptist Board of Foreign Missions—an totion in which we have always felt a lively inest, and hoped the confidence reposed in its offi-s would not have been impaired by any act of But in this we have been mistaken—for we Elon Galusha, one of its Vice Presidents, iding over an abolition convention, and signing Address containing sentiments abhorrent to our dings, and anathemas against us which only hald be conceived in the most malignant spiritad all this under the garb of Christianity! There-

Readred. That we view with contempt the advice. inions, declarations and menaces of Elon Galusha d his coadjutors, contained in their address to

Resolved, We recommend to our Associations to Resolved, We recommend to our Associations to see their influence to have Elon Calusha expelled from his office of Vice President of the Board of Foreign Missions—that they have a right to require t, and should make his expulsion the condition of heir further connexion with the Board. Resolved, That we feel great interest in the cause

of Missions, but can never consent to have an officer to assist in the management of the affairs of the Board, who so far forgets his duty as a Christian as neddle with what does not concern him.

Resulved, That our Association be requested to eally represented in the Triennial Convention at a session in April next, and the delegates be reested to endeavor to obtain an expression on the ect of abolition. Resolved, That those who are not for us are against

is, and that any refusal or neglect on the part of the convention to express an opinion on the subject, will be regarded by us as taking sides with aboli-

Resolved, That Southern Baptists should speak at their sentiments, and let Elon Galusha and his bilauthropic friends know, that we are not dependupon them for their 'labors of love,' and that we gard their menaces.

Resolved, That we extend to Northern Baptists, opposed to the abolitionists, our warmest affection and fraternal regard. They will ever have an inter-

at in our prayers.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course for brother Meredith, of the Recorder and Watchian, and that his views and commendations on this ct should receive the serious consideration of outhern Churches.

Resolved, That the 'Address' be returned to

Elon Galusha, with a request that he will never again insult us with an 'address' of any kind.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Christian Index, Biblical Recorder, Religious rald, N. Y. Baptist Advocate, and Camden Jour-

C. M. BREAKER, Chairman

Another Specimen ! bove, are from the Richmond Religious Herald :

The address to the southern Baptists contained exposition of the wickedness of holding slaves; emonstrance against the practice; an exhortation epenance, and a decraration that it they remove hear or give heed to the entreaties of their anti-rery brethren; if they would not set free their res, then they could not, nor would hold them in wed, could not fail to arouse the feelings of thern Baptists. They could not conceive any ood reason why others should intermeddle in matter in which they were solely concerned. If lavery is an evil, as asserted by the abolitionists, it ssity or modesty in such an interference with alone concerns us; in a subject in which we have so vital and important an interest; a subject which, if susceptible of any modification or amend-ment, the party interested are surely the best judges he time when, and the mode by which, they

ld be effected. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and pama, Conventions, Associations, and churches, noticed this address to the Southern Baptists, proclaimed their determination to pursue the n tenor of their way, unawed and undeterred by onstrance or threats of their anti-slavery ad-If they determine to withdraw their fellow sure. They cannot accept their advice, or be seed by the fear of their threatened withdrawal.

withdrawn from their fellowship. A delay of a few months could do us no injury—hasty and excited action might have increased the evil we sought to

Another reason for suspending action on this subention will meet at Baltimore. At this Conven-on it is probable some decided measures will be lopted—at least the southern delegates will go fully and firmly determined to point out the disastrous consequences which must inevitably result from the course pursued by their anti-slavery brethto state that, if this course is approved or sus-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... O COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwack Augusta;—A. Soule, Eath.
New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover.
Vernost.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusetts.—Wim. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Satem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wim. Henderson, Hunover;—Wim. Carrathers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymonth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wim. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton:
—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml I. Rice, Northborough,—[C] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 518.

BOSTON, FRIDAYDECEMBER 4, 1840.

SELECTIONS.

From the New-York American.

Glances at Men and Things-No. 21.

It was profiled to, Sept. 1840.

It was profiled to the other, and the sept of this eminent philanthropist, I kin meet the eye of this eminent philanthropist, I kin the large philanthropist, I kin the conditions of the meet the eye of this eminent philanthropist, I kin the large phila us to his drawing-room, and r , nested us to be seat-ed, one on either side of him, and accept a pres-ent of some books. 'This,' said he, handing us his Resewches, 'is the work of my old age. And, if the perusal of it interests you half as much as its composition did me, I shall be gratified. I wrote it when suffering under complicated infirmities, and as a means of drawing my mind from those bodily pains with which it pleased Providence to chasten me.' He then wrote our respective names in it, with the ease and readiness of a man of twenty-five, you; and that 'by and with your consent.' To be with the ease and readiness of a man of twenty-five. You; and that 'by and with your consent.' To be 'And here,' continued he, 'is a book interspersed with elegant plates; most of them portraits of my conditions in the work of abolition. This is a likeness of my excellent friend Mr. Wilberforce, now dead. Here is the portrait of Mr. Fox—and an admirable one it is of that great orator and noble man. This is a picture of Mr. Buxton, whose talents and virtues are as exalted as his person. And this is a likeness of our good little Queen.' Thus he went through the book, giving a graphic description of its true, it is equally true that the vast ranjority of

with the series of our good little Queen. Thus he went through the book, giving a graphic description of search persons. And this is a state increase of the series of the was as mild and accessible as a lamb. I can never lose the impression his cloquence made on my mind. He was terrible in debate. No man could crowd by, that a 'non-resistant life-taker was not the man the galleries of the House of Commons with so attentive an audience as he. Burke was too splendid a genius to be practical. In oratory, he would sacrifice sense to sound; and in measures, principle to brilliancy. He was too fearful of innovation for the true or not, but whether you set a consistent example in the matter to those unto whom you are considered. brilliancy. He was too fearful of innovation for the age in which he lived, and we put no reliance upon him in our great struggle for the overthrow of the slave trade, though he rendered us valuable aid. I impression was that he was not an orator. Mr. Clarkson sudants that he was not an orator. Mr. Clarkson sudants that he was not an orator. Mr. Clarkson sudants that he was not an orator. It was full height of his commanding person, replied, 'William Wilberforce not an elegatent orator! He was one of the best speakers in parliament. His voice words folling the matter to those unto whom you are commanding to stantly preaching consistency. Why, Sir, I am stantly preaching consistency.

Yours, &c.

From the Union Berald. Letter to Gerrit Smith. Ретеквовоиси, Sept. 3, 1840.

the series of this commanding person, replied, "William Wilberforce not an elaptent orator." He was one of the best speakers in parliament. His voice was as musical as a flute, and his choice words followed each other with a regularity and beauty which made his sentences fall on the ear like the rich swells of an organ. His carnestness and pathos gave him great sway merely as an orator." I sked if his person was not diminutive, and his countenance tame and uninteresting. Yes, but then, and my the major of the struggles of 1805-6, think of the magnitude of his theme! He majesty of his cause." When asked his opinion of the two last sovereigns of Great Britain, he said, 'George the 4th was a worth less fellow—skilled only in seduction and profligacy. He wasted his subjects' money, and did more occurpt the morals of the higher classes than all the profligates in the kingdom. He was a curse to the realm. William the 4th was his antipodes. Honest, plain, well-intentioned, and with clever talents, he wished to rule for the good of his people. But the best of them all is the Duke of Suseex. He is a liberal nobleman, a patron of literature, has one of the best private libraries in the nation, and devotes his time to something besides hunting and caronsing." I have given, of course, only the substance of Mr. Clarkson's remarks. I have not time to transcribe my recollections of his shrewd remarks on Lord Brougham, Mr. O'Connell, and other hands that, with a seast and ability of the though and an all record your decline and fall? "But," continued, he, there is one dark cloud on your horizon which he only of several or the high the professes of our republic. After decling with entities and progress of our republic. After decling with entities and progress of our republic. After decling with entities and progress of our republic. After decling with entities and progress of our republic. After decling with entities and progress of our republic. After decling with entities and progress of our republic. After decling with entit

Court, breaking up an Anti-Slavery Meeting.

As. Entron:—On the 1st of 11th month, I visitedVesterly, R. I., where the friends of the oppressed ushed me to lecture on the subject of slavery. Athe close of the afternoon services, it was annoused from the pulpit that I would lecture in the evaing, in the Union Church. George D. Cross, Juge of the county court, arose and said, 'I should like to know what the subject of the lecture will have the subject of the lecture will be a county of the lecture will be a county of the county of

be' The reply was—'Slavery, as a matter of corse.' He said he would inform the lecturer, if he vas in the house, that a vote had been taken that larry should not be discussed in that house. Noninthat house or the Academy. On searching herecords, no vote excluding the subject of sla-eryfrom the church could be found, and the Judge agreed he would not oppose the meeting. The sextmagreed to ring the bell. When the time for the neeting arrived, no bell was ring. The whole village appeared on the move, going to and from the neeting-house; the house was locked, the sex-ton tisposed of, and the keys of the house safely de-

this aboriginal attempt to lord it over woman, will respected, and the subject of slaver not discussed in that village. Others gave him to understand that they had feelings, too—not only for themselves and their rights, but for others; for 'those in bonds,' and tiose who plead their cause, and were determined they should not be interfered with. The crowd

then addressed by the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, U. S. Senator, who contended for the spirit of Roger Williams—for the right of free and candid discussion on every subject by the people of the silver.

In Hopkinton, I lectured on the seventh-day evening in a small school-house, which was well filled.

The meeting-house here, is not to be descrated viously held in a state of the most degraded bond-

Yours, for those in bonds, E. D. HUDSON.

Baptist Convention.

We are informed that the Anti-Slavery Baptist Convention, which has heretofore held its meetings a conexion with the Maine Baptist Convention, which includes many of their anniversaries,) was yeek before last at Thomaston, entirely prevented by all that knew him; and among beek before last at Thomaston, entirely prevented by all that knew him; and among beek before last at Thomaston, entirely prevented by all that knew him; and among beek before last at Thomaston. in connexion with the Maine Baptist Convention, (which includes many of their anniversaries,) was was week before last, at Thomaston, entirely prevented from holding its session. No meeting-house in the place could be obtained, although there are several.

Mr. Stanton and the Woman Question.

Mr. Birney writes home, that Mr. Stanton denies having voted for the admission of the female dele-gates to the Convention at London; and Mr. Stan-ton himself says, that Wendell Phillips places him in 'a false position,' when he says that he voted for the admission of women into the Convention. How false brother Stanton's position may be, we know not. That he voted for the admission of the female delegates, or against their rejection, and in favor of Wendell Phillips' motion touching those delegates, we understood was the fact, when we were at London; and we understood so from Mr. Stanton's own lips, distinctly and voluntarily so declared by him, in words addressed to us. Mr. S. says he has not time in his letter to explain the matter, and that it would take up more space than it is all worth. We assure him he can fill up all his space with nothing more important than this. It is no unimportant matter, the rejection, by that committee, of delegates from the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies. It is their last opportunity to do it, and their little names will get a perpetuity by it, that otherwise would have failed them. Henry B. Stanton is unwise to covet the reputation of having sustained them in it—especially as he bore the same credentials, if he bore any legitimate credentials, not. That he voted for the admission of the female credentials, if he bore any legitimate credentials, with Lucretia Mott. He, too, was a delegate of the duct. We reminded him of his office; a Judge! a Justice of the Peace! Of his oath! and his present conduct. He was the sole occasion of our meeting being broken up. He had manifested an entire disrespect to the rights and feelings of the inhabitants of the village, and the spirit of Roger Williams. He advocated slavery, and was stirring up discord, and a spirit of mobocracy, at the expense of the slave, and the right of all freely to discuss such subjects as they please. He retailed slander about the lecturer. While he was interfering with those who would obey God, 'do justly and love mercy,' he had, Tippecanoe club, singing ridiculous songs! He said 'the meeting-house was built for the discussion of divine rights.' When asked what were human rights, but divine rights? he appeared much disconcerted, and said he wished to have his feelings respected, and the subject of slavery not discussed in that village. Others case him to nuderstand that village. Others case him to nuderstand the very woman, will cover these manly personages with disrepute. If

SCOTLAND.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in Glasgow.

The Rev. Dr. WARDLAW was called to the chair. —for opening the meeting-house to the subject of slavery; and then rebuked the slanders reported by the Judge concerning the lecturer; complimented the abolitionists as being composed of the most respectable, peaceable, and influential portion of community, and therefore the more dangerous. He admitted shavery to be a more dangerous. He admitted shavery to be a more dangerous. He admitted shavery to be a more dangerous and not shave the secondary that former times were better than these. We should be cautious of making complaints of this kind. He had sometimes wondered, bad as the world was, what the world would have been if the complaint, that former times were better than the secondary. mitted slavery to be a moral and a political evil, and for a remedy, pleaded gradualism.

The meeting was addressed by quite a number of citizens—all in favor of free discussion, except the ludge, who seemed to have no regard for the feelings and rights of any one but himself. An appointing the remember of the property of the property was aware that there were some events and property that affected and necessarily affected and necessarily affected. nent was made for a meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Academy, but it was prevented by the Tipperane club having a previous appointment in the house. For the present, the subject cannot be discussed there. The village is in a very great agitation, discussing the right of freedom of speech and the wickedness of slavery. A meeting is called to secure in future the meeting-house inviolate for the free discussion of the subject.

In Housinton, Licetured on the seventh-day eyest and there been but one achievement which and been effected in our country, viz. that of the with the subject of bleeding humanity. A good abolition deacon gave notice of a meeting for me.—
I discovered in this church several things worthy of should always be borne in mind, however, that notnotice, as affording an illustration of the condition and spirit of numerous other churches.

Ist. The minister, who 'sits in Moses' seat, says slave trade, and notwithstanding the emancipation of the slaves in our, own colonies, that the accursed d does not.' 2d. The Church 'pays tithe of mint, of the slaves in our own colonies, that the accursed and does not. 2d. The Caurch 'pays tithe of mint, of the slaves in our own colomes, that the accursed annise, and cummin, and neglects the weightier slave traffic had not only not come to a termination, matters of the law, judgment and mercy.' 3rd. but in fact existed to a greater extent than ever at Over 'Moses' seat' were suspended two tables, on which were written the ten co-mandments, and under them a passage from Romans 3d, 3lst: 'Do we then make void the law?' 4th. In two corners of the slave trade, and to complete the extinction of the slave trade, and to complete it immediates. then make void the law? 4th. In two corners of their new house, if noticed two boxes, or pens, curie their new house, if noticed two boxes, or pens, curie ly, and that was, that America should follow the exposely constructed, and elevated some two or three feet above the rest of the gailery. I asked a member of the church what they were for? He replied, save trade, and to complete it immediately, and that was, that America should follow the example of Great Britain in regard to the emancipation of the slaves. (Cheers.) Were that done, the slave trade could no longer exist. And would we live to see it? (Hear.) He was sure it was the arterial problems who came from that quarrent higher and white. 6th After the close of the men, black and white. 6th. After the close of the services, I invited the elder to attend our meeting, which he declined doing. I then inportuned him and his church to come up to this work, and asked him if they were not 'making void the law?' Does the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever prompt any one to build the spirit of Christ ever promp the spirit of Christ ever prompt, any one to build "negro pews," and keep a church from listening to the claims of their brethren upon their Christian sympathy and benevolence? What spirit is that, which, to accommodate 'prejudice,' creets in one corner of the meeting-house, pens, called 'nigger desires, and prayers that God, in his good Providence, would reader the means employed effectual pews'? Is not such a spirit antagonistical to the spirit of love? Does not that church which face of the earth. (Cheers,) He should ill discharge neglects the claims of the slave, and fosters a prejudice against their brethren because of the color of their skins, 'make void the law'? 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' ed them, but whom they would be happy to hear again; and, therefore, he would not enlarge. He

ty. (Cheers.) And when he thought of his sudden departure from among us—when he recollected that he who now occupied the chair might be in the same situation as him, when another meeting arrived, and when the same train of reflection might be called for, he felt, with regard to himself, and with regard to all present, that we had in such events a warning which said to all, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.' (Hear.) The Rev. Dr. then introduced Mr. Birney to the notice of the meeting, as one who had illustrated his principles by a noble and generous example (the emancipation of his slaves.) and whom they would hear, on that very account, with the greater delight. (Cheers.)

James G. Birney, on rising to speak, was received with loud cheers. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the vulgar and malignant prejudice which exists in the United States towards persons of color.

After pointing out the evit tendency of this absurd prejudice against colour, and showing that even coloured clergymen were not allowed to take any place in churches but the negro pews, the Hon. Gentleman went on to observe, that all the denominations he had referred to were friends of the colonization scheme. He believed that they had had some ty. (Cheers.) And when he thought of his sudden

AGENTS.

MAINE .- Jas. Clarke, Wayne ;- Edward Southwack

tion scheme. He believed that they had had some information communicated to them lately on this subject in Glasgow. This scheme had existed for subject in Giasgow. This scheme and existed for about twenty years, and about 12,000 of the coloured population had been taken, by means of it, from the United States. But what was the ground of this removal? Not that they had not room enough for them in the United States. They had so much for them in the United States. They had so much room that, taking their whole territory into account, there were not more than five persons to the square mile (hear, hear); and, besides, the coloured people belonged to the working classes of the community, so that to talk of sending labor out of the country was full of absurdity. The great object, as had been said by an American gentleman, in sending the coloured people out of the country, was, that the slaves should never see liberty enjoyed by one of their class, and thus imbibe the opinion that they were born to perpetual slavery. (Hear.) It was openly proclaimed throughout the United States—there was no secret made of it—that the prejudice against col-our was completely burned into them, and that it was impossible to root it out, or that the coloured was impossible to root it out, or that the coloured man could ever be happy in the United States.—
Since the friends of colonization had been met by the abolitionists, they were not so persevering in maintaining the ground that their scheme would abolish slavery in America. They had now begun to shift their main ground, and contend that those coloured people sent to Africa will tend to the civilization and enlightenment of that quarter of the world. Indeed, this was in America their great argument for popular support. Now, it would be no difficult matter to show, from the documents of colonization men themselves, that the people they were sending to Africa were wholly unfit for promoting the civilization of any part of the world. Here the Hon. Gentleman read, from the works of several gentlemen belonging to the Colonization Society, among men belonging to the Colonization Society, among others, Mr. Henry Clay, and the Rev. Mr. Gurley, to the effect that the free people of colour were an ignorant and degraded race, 'a horde of miserable people,' &c. And yet, he went on to observe, these were the people who were to be sent to Africa to bring about its Christianization and civilization.—
(Hear.) Since the establishment of the Abolition Society, the Colonization Society had been much society, the Colonization Society had been indead abandoned. He wished for the abolition of the co-lonization scheme, on the ground that it was a great obstacle to the progress of abolition principles; it was the means of raising much prejudice against them; and it had been ascertained, as a fact, that

them; and it had been ascertained, as a fact, that where the colonization scheme was least known, there was least prejudice against the abolitionist.—
The Hon. Gentleman then sat down amid cheering.
Mr. Thompson wished to put a question to Mr. Birney, to which, he was sure, the meeting would be most desirous to hear his answer. At a discussion which he (Mr. T.) had in this city, with an American gentleman on the subject of slavery, it had been stated that that individual had emancipated all his slaves, having imitated the example of the ed all his slaves, having imitated the example of the Hon. Gentleman now present. The Chairman of the present meeting, who also presided on the occasion to which he referred, intimated that statement to the audience on what was considered good authority. They were subsequently informed that it was not the fact; but the information had been only partially diffused, or through a medium that was considered questionable by many in this city. Now, he knew that Mr. Birney had taken occasion to ascertain the precise position in which Mr. Brecken-ridge stood in relation to his slaves. He had found a copy of the deed which Mr. Breckenridge had made before he visited our shores; and he (Mr T.) should like to hear from Mr. Birney the real facts of the case, and what was the nature of the deed re-

Dr. WARDLAW would like to hear an explanation of the circumstance brought before them by Mr. Thompson. He had stated, as a fact, and upon what he had reason to regard as good authority, that Mr. Breckenridge had emancipated his slaves; and that gentleman never contradicted the statement. Mr. Braker said he had been personally acquainted with Mr, Breckenridge since he was very young.

When he saw the account from this country of the debate between him and Mr. Thompson, he was surprised that he should have sat and heard such a statement as that made by the Chairman He was informed at that time that his slaves were not eman-cipated, but he had also heard that he had filed in the clerk's office a deed for their prospective eman-cipation. He had some recollection, likewise, that some time before this, he had manumitted one man, and sent him to Liberia. He (Mr. B.) adopted measures to obtain possession of a copy of the deed, said to have been filed by Mr. Breckenridge. He wrote to have been filed by Mr. Breckenridge. He wrote to a friend in Lexington, to procure him a copy, duly identified, that is, having the sign manual of the Clerk. The answer was, that he could not have one unless it was wished for some judicial proceeding. He then asked his friend to go to the place, and make out a copy of it, on the accuracy of which he could reply. He did so, the copy was procured, and the document was published in the abolition papers. At the time the debate took place, there were not more than two or three entitled to emanciwere not more than two or three entitled to emanci pation by that deed, and it was prospective, some to be emancipated in 18 months, and the remotest time extended to 1843. The terms of the deed were very singular; the emancipation of the slaves was not to be unconditional at the end of this time, but on receiving the certificate of the owner that they on receiving the certificate of the owner that they had behaved in such a way as to show that they were entitled to freedom. And his (Mr. Birney's) impression was, that the slaves were all at work, as slaves, at this day. (Hear, hear.) He had inquired, but had never been able to learn that any of them were emancipated, and Mr. Breckenridge still retained the present. tained the property.

Resolutions of the English Baptist Union. On the motion of the Rev. T. Price, D. D., seconded by Rev. C. Stovel, it was resolved unanimous-

1. That this Union, convened in Annual Session That this Union, convened in Annual Session, feels bound to reiterate its strong and deepening conviction of the inherent wickedness of the slave system recently existing in our colonies, and still perpetuated, in fearful magnitude, and with features of increasing rigor and cruelty, among our brethren of the United States.

2. That while we rejoice in the fact of many of the ministers and other members of our denomina-

2. That while we rejoice in the fact of many of the ministers and other members of our denomination having given in their inhesion to the righteous principle of immediate abolition,—a principle so consonant to the spirit, and so clearly deducible from the precepts of our holy faith,—we deeply deplore that the great majority of our churches in that country are still either directly engaged in upholding the slave system, or, by their supmeness and silence, are lending it the nid of a most criminal neutrality. That we deem their conduct in this respect the

more culpable from the increased attention which I the subject has recently obtained, the awful disclosures of the enormity of slavery which have been

made, and the faithful, earnest, and beseeching ex-hortations with which they have been plied.

3. That the ministers and messengers now assem-bled are especially affected by the monstrons incon-sistency thus exhibited by their transal antic brethren—an inconsistency the more glaring and inex-plicable from the admissions which many of them-selves have made, and the false principles by which it is attempted to justify the continued support of the

4. That we regard this state of things as a most serious blot upon the Christian reputation of our brethren, and as highly offensive to the God whom we serve, and therefore beseech them, for the honor of our common faith, in deference to the authority of the Lord, and in pity to the souls of their bondmen, that, abandoning the plans of an ungodly expediency, they would instantly, and with one accord, put from them the accursed thing, and use their legitimate influence as citizens for its entire extinction throughout the length and breadth of the land.

At a large meeting held in Exeter, Devonshire Eng. Oct. 2, the following resolution was moved by Rev. M. Vickers, and was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with deep regret, the vast extent and complicated horrors of slavery and the slave trade, as they at present exist in different parts of the world, especially in the United States of America; and, that it further deplores the fact, that these foul abominations are countenanced and sustained in that country by sev eral sections of the professedly Christian church, in direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of Christianity; and that, therefore, it would earnestly im-plore the liberal and religious in the United States o use every legitimate means for their immediat and complete overturn.

The Rev. L. Lawrey moved the second resolu

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting so long as slavery exists, there is no reas pect of the annihilation of the slave trade, and o extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings that the extinction of slavery and the slave trade will be attained most effectually, by the employ-ment of those means which are of a moral, religious and pacific character.

IRELAND.

Spirit of Irishmen!

The Dublin Monitor of Oct. 29th contains a report of the proceedings of an anti-slavery meeting held in that city, which was addressed by Messrs. Birney and Stanton of this country, and by other gentlemen particularly in reference to American slavery. Mr. James Haughton, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, was called to the chair-and a more estimable man rould not be put into it. Richard Allen, a warm hearted and active philanthropist, then came forward to give some account of the proceedings of the Hiber nian Anti-Slavery Society. In the course of his ex-

The Texas claimed to be recognized as an indeendent state; but the matter having come before e society, they asked for information upon the question, and on enquiry they found that if there was spot on the face of the habitable globe where slave-ry was fixed in such a manner, that it was next to mpossible to root it out, it was the Texas (hear, hear). The society called on the British ministry not to sanction the independence of the Texas, and ne was glad to have it in his power to inform the meeting that the independence of that state was not recognized, and ought not as long as she contained on the face of her charter, that slavery was to be an inviolable and untouchable institution there (cheers). The Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society had also cast their eyes on British India, and while they viewed these things from afar, it had not escaped them that Britain was still deeply involved in the sin and guilt of slavery. The flag of Britain waved over 800,000 30,000 slaves. Thus, while they stigmatised demo cratic America, which declared that every man was free and equal, for placing the iron hoof of despotism on three millions of men, they should not for-get they were stained with the sin themselves (hear, ar, hear,) and they should call upon parliament t near, hear,) and they should call upon parliament to abolish slavery in every place where Britain held sway (hear hear). The speaker then referred to the purchase and sale of children as 'climbing boys,' which the society had ascertained was regularly carried on, but which, he rejoiced to say, would be abolished in 1842. He objected to the principle of compensation, as calculated to retard the abolition of slavery, and concluded by introducing Mr. Birney to the meeting, as a gentleman who had sacrificed 20,000 dollars of his own property in the manumission of his own slaves (loud cheers). J. O'CONNELL, Esq., M. P., in proposing the first

resolution, said he felt extremely reluctant to address them at that late hour, but his sense of the sacredness of the cause should plead his excuse for doing so (hear, hear.) Before reading the resolution, uld express his delight, in common with other Irishmen, in the presence of the noble Americans— for truly noble they were, who dared obloquy, cal-Scoble, who so nobly advocated that cause in his own country—that by far the greater portion of the representative body of all parties in this country gave their constant and invariable aid to negro emanation (cheers). Before the union of the two leg-tures, measures for the benefit of the negro were twice defeated in '92 and '93. Since then measures for their benefit were carried, and the lists of the divisions would show a vast majority of the Irish embers favorable to the cause of the enslaved black (hear, hear). He had the honor-and a grea one he deemed it—of being one of those who voted for changing the loan of 15,000,000l, to 20,000,000l. er to bribe the masters to do justice (hear, That had been found fault with; it had been said that it was a sacrifice of principle. He did not think it was—he did not recognise the existence of property in human beings (hear and cheers); but he ight it was an act of charity to those w tunes depended on slavery, that they should receive some recompense. He thought it would be well if the people could be got to refrain from tobacco, the ction of slaves. He would not enter into the etails contained in the book which had been quoted, and which gave such heart-rending accounts of the horrors of slavery, but he would treasure them up for the use of the Irish people (hear, hear). He wished they had some means of publishing that book in this country, as there were very few copies of it. He would ask, could any country be safe where such atrocities were permitted? What could be thought when the ladies in America, as delicate, perhaps, and as educated as those in their own country, were among the most violent persecutors of the slaves? In the West indies, it has been said the conduct of the manumitted slaves had been re-markable for tranquil obedience and propriety of conduct in every relation of life, and this testimony was borne out by that of the local magistrates.— They were a proof to America that nothing of evil, nch of good, would result from following their ole. He, with other Trishmen, was at present engaged in a certain political struggle, the merits of which he would not descant upon. He was connected with the Repeal Association, to which he alluded only for the purpose of saying that communication had been made to them, that if they kept apart from the anti-slavery movement, sums of money would pour into the tunds of the association to advance its purposes; but their answer was that they scorned the er-that they spurned it; and that if ed any reason to make them come forward in such a sacred cause, such a base offer would stimulate them to do so (loud cheers). If Irishmen in America, become contaminated with slaves, their brethren resident at home would disown them, and would never allow their sail to be polluted by the foot that had trampled on the prostrate slave (hear, and cheers). He was very sorry that the glorious country of America was stained by slavery; but he fondly hoped that her brilliant flag, which was intended as an emblem of liberty, but whose stars and stripes more appropriately represented the crucity practised towards her slaves, would soon float over an entire nation of real freemen: and that she would be not only the home of the brave, but fully, entirely, and completely, the land of the free (hear, hear, and loud cheers). He would conclude by proposing the following resolutions:—
That, as the American charter of freedom ha

that, as the American charter of freedom has declared that all men are created equal, and entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it is in atter opposition to slavery; and all true Americans are pledged by their laws, property, and sacred honor, to take their stand with abolitionists, and obtain for the slave and coloured man perfect.

freedom and equality of rights with all other subjects | Maria W. Chapman was secretary,-or at least was

nen, and are determined to exercise all the moral influence in our power to affix the stigma of merited infamy upon men so recreant to liberty, justice, and the plainest precepts of our common Christian-

This resolution was seconded by Doctor MADDES who said he was sorry to know that many Irishn in Cuba and the Brazils were engaged in the slave traffic, and he was sorry to find that amongst them was a member of the Society of Friends, named

Mr. Allen said the person alluded to had long eased to be a member of the Friends' Society, for it was a rule with them that none of their member ould have any thing to do with slavery.

The resolution was passed with acclamation. The CHAIRMAN here read to the meeting a lethad received from a female, who had ter, which he had received from a female, who had enclosed her snuff-box, accompanying it with a protest against snuff, as it was the produce of slaves. He introduced this subject to show how that good woman had been tunion; and he hoped, ere long, the to American slavery; and he hoped, ere long, that the use of tobacco, which was bad under many other circumstances, besides being the produce of slaves, would entirely be abolished. (Loud cheers.

CHAIRMAN said he was authorized to state The CHAIRMAN said he was authorized to state Daniel O'Connell's regret that he could not be there that day to raise his voice in the cause of negro freedom, and he had requested him to say that such was his admiration for Messrs. Birney and the country to hear them, and that nothing but an engagement which he could not break, could pre-

went him from being present. (Cheers.)

Mr. Charles Corcolan proposed the following resolutions, which, being seconded, passed unani-

'Resolved-That freedom is the inalignable right of man everywhere—that the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies was required as an act of national justice, for which no compensation should ever have been given, and that the safety of immediate and unconditional emancipation has been for-ever established by the orderly, moral, peaceful and istian conduct of the liberated negroes in our West Indian colonies.'

Resolved-That we have learned with regret that slavery, to a great extent, exists in our possessions in British India, and that we are bound to ex tional abolition.'

Mr. R. Allen-In rising to second these resolu tions, which I do with great pleasure, I wish, for a moment, to glance at the privilege we have had to-day, in being in the company of those distinguished philanthropists, who have crossed the Atlantic to tell us of the foul system under which their country is groaning—of all their expectations of assistance from us in their struggle for human freedom—of their hopes and their fears. But none here, except the few who have been privileged to enjoy their company for the past two or three days in private society, can tell how little of their lengthened stores society, can tell now little of their lengthened stores of information they have been enabled to spread before this meeting. To myself, and a few others who surround me, who have been so favored, the matter they have been able, in the very limited time they have hed lest eight and this. they have had last night and this day, to address the audiences assembled, seems as but a little glance at a vast and all-important subject; but even that little will, I trust, rouse us to more active exertion. It has been enough to show us that slavery in Λ merica is, as everywhere else, a system full of fraud, rapine and violence, and founded on a daring usurpation of the rights bestowed on man by his Creator.

SELECTIONS.

We intend to publish the newspaper comments as our limits will allow. The following sketch is probably from the pen of the 'Rev. Joseph Tracy,' of pro-slavery notoriety, whom we saw among many other clerical spectators at the Convention. Considering its source, it is tolerably accurate.

From the New-York Observer Anti-Sabbath Convention.

Messes. Editors,—You noticed, a short time since, a call for a Convention, to be holden in this city, to consider whether the Sabbath, the churches should be to the last Tuesday in March, and that and the ministry ought not to be abolished. That the next topic for discussion should be the clergy. Convention met in Charden-Street Chapel, on Tucs- No vote was taken concerning the Sabbath. If on day morning of last week, and adjourned on Thursday evening. It was a strange affair; and nothing like a complete report of its proceedings can be given in a single newspaper article, if at all. We concerning an adjourned meeting. When this meeting was appointed, he hoped it would do good; but I think few will ever have patience to read the now he doubted it. The motion was put, and after whole of it. I was present occasionally, and will give you the main points, as I understood them.

When I entered on Tuesday morning, the Chap-el, which will seat perhaps 500, was nearly full; but a large part of those present were merely specta-tors. Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, who was Edmund Quincy, of Dednam, who was Edmund Quincy, Esq. till he became a non-resistant and resigned his office as justice of the peace, was in the chair, for the purpose of organization; he being chairman of the committee that called the Conventior. A committee had been appointed, to nominate officers for the Convention: but, while they were making out the list, a man was speaking against having any officers. He thought they needed no secretary; for reports would be made of course, and published, and the public would find out in time which of them was correct. As for resolutions there was no use in passing any; for, after hearing the arguments, every one would know his own opin ion, and their object was, to discover and make known the truth, and not to bind men by voting for resolutions. Without resolutions, there would be no need of any presiding officer, to keep speakers to the point, or of any business committee, pare resolutions on which the members might speak.

And then, he could not consent to take his liberty of speech as the boon of a chairman, or a busine ittee, or be so restrained in its exercise committee, or be so restrained in its exercise, that he must address the chairman only, when he felt moved to address all his brethren. He represented the existence of organizations, all of which involved the idea of subordination to man, as the great evil which needed to be reformed; and he hoped this Convention would not only promote the needed re-form, but set an example of it. He would, therethe brethren to express their minds on the question of having officers. As he was proceeding to put the question in the usual form, a voice from a distant part of the house called out,—'I thought that brother was opposed to all voting.' This rather perplexed him; but he finally concluded that he was not opposed to the expression of opinions in any convenient form. Another speaker now took the floor and declaimed vicebraths. and declaimed violently on the same side. He wanted no order but a Holy Ghost order. He would ceived ideas of society, if any one is a quiet enthusinot clap his hand over a brother's mouth, to stop his speaking, and he wanted no chairman to do the same to him. He talked long and loud, till some one rose and said a few words on the other side. He then said that his rule was, 'If any thing be reone rese and said a few words on the other side. He then said that his rule was, 'If any thing be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace.' He attempted to go on as before; but new revelations to those that were 'sitting by' came so thick and fast, and he was obliged to 'hold his peace' so often, that he at length gave it up. A woman rose, and testified against the spirit of bondage which had oppressed all anti-slavery meetings. She had suffered from it herself. She once offered a resolution, in writing; but, only just because it was not seconded, they took no notice of it, and it got plants and greens, it was fair to infer that he was not seconded, they took no notice of it, and it got

at the table with her pen.

The Sabbath was selected as the first of the three

Mr. James Penar moved the second resolution, in doing which, he said that, perhaps at the first of the subject of slavery, yet he conceived it was the duty of those who enjoyed freedom themselves to labour for the purpose of extending the same blessing to others (cheers). If, unfortunately, there were Irishmen slaveholders in America, he (Mr. Perry) should deeply regret it, and the only means in their power to get rid of the disgrace attached to so monstrous an iniquity was to express their strong disapprobation of the diabolical practice. He (Mr. Perry) coincided fully in the sentiments contained in the resolution, and had great pleasure in propostion that some Irishmen in America, Cuba, and the Brazils, are slave owners, and that many others of them oppose and stand aloof from the abolition them oppose and stand aloof from the abolition them oppose and stand aloof from the abolition the sentiments of the table with her pens. The Sabbath was selected as the first of the three was no little topics to be discussed; and there was no little topics to be discussed; and there was no little topics to be discussed; and there was no little advocates when the mode of bringing it forward. A resolution was introduced, asserting that the first day of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed, by the command of group of the week was appointed

were the Unitarian Transcendentalists, such as Tupon the proper measures to be adopted to carry W. Emerson, Parker, of Roxbury, and A. B. Alco forward the glorious work, and to hasten the day of (the teacher,—not Dr. W. A. Alcott, the physio dist, and author of the Sabbath school books;) the were 'Seventh Day Baptists' from Rhode Isla and New Jersey, there were necessarily to attend the said convention; and learning by the and New Jersey; there were men who were take to be members of the Society of Friends, till n the close of the meeting, some one said that member of that Society had spoken; there w ocial reformers of the O. A. Brownson scho there were Orthodox, Congregational and Bar there were Orthodox, Congregational and ba-ministers, whose anti-slavery movements had broa them into such company, and who, perhaps, bound to resist the malign influence of lea-whom they had helped to build up before they lerstood their true character.

After a considerable amount of manœuverin

e parties, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfielde of the debate in earnest, by a set speech in defer the debate continued till the close of unwhitel and I learned but few of the speakers' names. Garrison, however, was the chief of the assailants and Dr. Osgood, Rev. A. A. Phelps, Rev. Mr. Col Baptist and anti-slavery agent, and other minit of various denominations, spoke in defence of Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Parker, of the United Spring-Street Church, Roxbury, who avowed hisc-lief that Moses was inspired just as all great eis-lators are, and that, 'Thus saith the Lord,' inhe Pentateuch, is exactly equivalent to 'Be it enectd' in our Statute books, spoke eloquently in favorsflie Sabbath as a very beautiful and useful institution, though not of divine appointment, except is all good laws are so. Mr. Crandall, a Seventl lay Baptist, from New Jersey, made a powerful agument in favor of the divine appointment and pepe-uity of the Sabbath, and a plausible one in fave of the seventh day. Others, of the same belief, spk apparently, with deep sincerity and religious fel ing. Some, who were for treating all days ake. showed a strong sense of the importance of spitual religion, and of the uninterrupted service of Cod They showed, too, the earnest workings of ninds of considerable power, but deficient in comoon sense and mental culture. One Whiting, crone-ously said to have been a Congregational minister, spoke on Wednesday evening. he Brownson school, and so insulted the vhole nercantile community of Boston, that some thought and the next evening he apologized, saying that he did not mean to insult the men, or even blame hem, but only to illustrate the false system of society which is the cause of all our evils. Several speech es in defence of the Sabbath were truly excellent.
The Rev. Mr. Himes, pastor at the Chardon-Street Chapel, spoke on that side, which was gratifying, as he has hitherto been ranked among the most radical of all radicals. He spoke truly and justly of those who are 'always pulling down Babylon, but know not how to lay a single brick in building the walls of Jerusalem.'

On Thursday evening, Mr. Himes proposed to

raise a thousand dollars, to print the report of the proceedings, and that, for this purpose, each one should subscribe for a certain number of copies. Dr. Osgood, he thought, would want a hundred or two for his people. The Dr. seemed to doubt it. Others saw no use in circulating aebates on a ques-tion which had been settled by the whole country, and that correctly, for 220 years, Others doubted the possibility of a fair report; and even the name of the fair reporter, when announced, was not pow-erful enough to remove their doubts. Nothing was eave their names.

It belonged to Dr. Osgood to close the debate. We intend to publish the newspaper comments on the late Sabbath Convention, in this city, as fast Mr. Garrison said that if the Dr. spoke on that point, he should wish to reply. The Dr. took another topic, which met with the same fate, and then several thers, but gave them all up for the same reason, and simply introduced Whiting's apology, which has been mentioned. Mr. Garrison noticed, as a remarkable fact, that none but clergymen had spoken in defence of the Sabbath, while all the laymen who had spoken, questioned its authority. Mr. Colver said that those on the other side claimed to be all

should be to the last Tuesday in March, and that a count, declared to be lost. A man who had tried in vain to be licensed as a Methodist preacher, and who, since his rejection, has become a thorough no-abbath man, began to talk about Christian liberty. and talked till every one was tired with his feeble ness and repetitions. An adjournment was moved and put. The ayes were loud, but the noes were An adjournment was moved ouder. The chairman declared it a vote. 'Doubted—doubted; a count—a count'—resounded from all sides. The chairman raised his voice and said: 'Those in favor of adjourning, will adjourn;' on which all rushed out of the house.

So ended the first meeting. Some of the speakers thought it a very important meeting, and one pronounced it the most important that had been held ace the days of the apostles. But they are in The party which called it been strengthened; nor has it, probably, lost much trength: though every new development of its abourdity opens some eyes, and the arguments in faor of truth may have helped to confirm some wa Some of the speakers were able to secure verers. respectful hearing; but the Convention, as a body commanded no respect, as was manifest by many proofs, the last of which was the style of adjourn

Yours truly,

Convention of Reformers.

There was a Convention of Universal Reformers s they style themselves, in Boston last week From all accounts, it was a curious body of mortals It was called together professedly to inquire into the propriety of observing the Christian Sabbath, but

plants and greens, it was fair to infer that he

lost, and even torn; but she went to the officers of the meeting and made them find it, and she had got it yet. She must speak when she wanted to: and she would speak, if she could, without asking leave of any body. I was obliged to leave them; and when I returned, Edmund Quincy,—I know not by what process,—had become chairman, and Mrs.

ppants and greens, it was tair to infer that he was only a squash, pumpkin or stink-weed.

Dr. Channing, Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Taylor, the sailor preacher, Mr. Garrison, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Mr. Parker of Roxbury, and a must be discussion, when I returned, Edmund Quincy,—I know not by what process,—had become chairman, and Mrs.

Another Strong Verdict.

and annual meeting of the American Free

tessional tact, and Mr. Phelps retorted the charge the both of them, as it seemed to me, on good grounds the You may be surprised to learn that any friends of Whereas, The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery You may be surprised to learn that any friends of Whereas, The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery You may be surprised to learn that any friends of Whereas, though the world, to assemble should know that it was a very mixed multitude emancipation throughout the world, to assemble There was Mr. Garrison and his partisans; the convention on the 12th of June last, to deliberate when the Unitarian Teanscondentalists such as tupon the proper measures to be adopted to carry wors the Unitarian Teanscondentalists, such as tupon the proper measures to be adopted to carry

the invitation of said committee, appointed delegates to attend the said convention; and learning by the reports of our delegates that two of them were ex-cluded from the meeting then held, on account of their sex; therefore,
Resolved, That in a rejection of a portion of our

delegates by that body, this association cannot but feel themselves deeply aggrieved. Resolved, That the course pursued by our ex-

Resolved, That the course pursued by our ex-cluded delegates meets with our cordial approval, and that James Mott, who with some others offered a protest against that act of the meeting by which it refused to allow regularly appointed delegates to sit with them and take such part in their deliberations as their conviction of duty might lead them to describe the wishes of this association. It was on motion in the wishes of this association. Resolved, That while we feel bound to expre

ar decided disapproval of the rejection of female delegates by the London Convention, we hope and believe that its other action will have a powerful influence in hastening the day when the rod of the op-pressor shall every where be broken, and the wide field of the world be marked not with the foot-print of a slave,

During the several meetings of the association, it

adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the objects of the British India Society; that we heartily wish its supporters success in the accomplishment of its work; and that we urge upon the abolitionists of Great Britain the duty of supporting its resonance success in the accomplishment of its work; and that we urge upon the abolitionists of Great Britain the duty of supporting the supporting the supporting the support of the sup it, as a measure eminently calculated to enforce their condemnation and rebuke of slaveholders—to relieve from the most grievous oppression, one hun-dred millions of British subjects in the East—and to emancipate three millions of slaves groaning in

Resolved, That in thus expressing an opinion favorable to a measure which will drive the products of the South, (so far as they are slave products,) from their ports, we are actuated by no wish to injure the slaveholders of this country; but, by a desire to encourage every measure, tending to promote the abolition of slavery.

*See protest, signed by Sarah Pugh, on behalf of the female delegates.

New Device of the Enemy. Our cause has advanced to a trying crisis-and i will grow the more trying as it advances. As we advance farther into the enemy's country, and hoist higher our free flag, opposition rages the more madly against us, and the fearful and the hypocritical cry out and desert us. We witness this in the di-minishing subscription list of the Herald of Freedom, and in the empty walls pro-slavery presents us as we attempt to hold our anti-slavery meetings ng the people. They have done with mobbing That is no longer an approved mode of treatment They have learned that it only increases our deter nation and zeal, and opens the eyes of the people to the truth of our principles and the justice of our movement. They no longer mob, and they are disinclined for the same reason to shut up meeting-houses against us. They receive us to empty walls. Taught by filthy experience the impotency of rotten eggs, they are resorting to a kind of Russian policy against the French in the invasion and march to Moscow—the policy of evacuation. They do not all the product of evacuation and the evacuatio the Russians did to their cities, and run away by the light of them. But they evacuate them, and re

they cannot retreat from their responsibilities. They may leave us for a time to plead to empty walls; but these walls will hear us, and re-echo our burning speech in their ears. They will cry out, and the beam shall answer them, and the awful truths we proclaim will disclose themselves in 'hand-witing out the walls.' writing on the walls' when they assemble for their formal worship. They may hide themselves in Mat. vi, 10, 14 and 15, from all of which I deduce the conclusion that I am not justifiable in voting cannot hide themselves away from Him whose poor are crying to Him, and to them for help in their dire extremity. Adam could not secrete himself among the trees of the garden. The wail of the bondman will disturb their unfeeling repose at night, and haunt them in the mercenary hours of the day And the Herald of Freedom, should they succeed at last to reduce that to silence, it would still speak. Its silence would be heard! 'Being dead, it would yet speak,' and the land would hear it, if it were deafer than the deaf adder .- Herald of Freedom

Abby Kelley.

Let the reader begin her speech on our first page and he will finish it, -and then let him believe, if h can, that Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, or any other scripture, discountenances speeches from wo-men in behalf of humanity. Paul would not have liked to hear this speech from her when he was in Gamaliel's law school, any more than theological students do in these days—or military students, or students in politics. But Paul, after his journey to students no in the students in politics. But Paul, after his journey to students in politics. But Paul, after his journey to Damascus, was of a different temper and way of thinking. He learned in the new school to which he went, the school of Christ, that Christianity knew the went, the school of Christ, that Christianity knew the States Consul in Texas, for aid and protection. The Consul sent him by an American vessel to N. Work where the Captain delivered him to Mr. Butter the consultant of the consultant of

mense service in the anti-slavery field. To the nodesty that becomes humanity-the humanity that adorns the Christian-the faithfulness, and the independence and the freedom of spirit, that distin-guish the true Christian, who fears God only of al the universe-she unites a power of intellect, that is exceedingly rare, and an eloquence that nothing but flint can withstand, and flint can't endure it. The pro-slavery pulpit of Connecticut has tried to silence her voice. It cannot succeed. She has no deference for that wooden eminence. The voice of God—the commands of Christ—the gospel of her Divine Master, she hearkens to more than the papistry of Connecticut, and goes forth triumphantpleading the cause of her enslaved and perishing We heard her at Worcester and Springfield. At the latter place she was very impressive. She is distinguished as a speaker for clearness and force. She does not display much power of imagination—or indulge in flights of fancy. She argues keenly and closely, and impresses you with the weight and pertinency of her reasonings.—National A. S. Standard.

England has some deep-hearted and free philan thropists. Wm. H. Ashurst is an Englishman. Dr Bowring is an Englishman, and Dr. Beattie, the the minstrel;) and Sarah Shearman, the bscure, glorious woman, in the depths of London. Wm. Adam is an Englishman—the very soul of an-ti-slavery, and a mind as deep, and full, and clear, as a well. Anne Knight is a woman of England, and so is Harriet Martineau; and if there was not another anti-slavery soul in all England, Elizabeth Pease, of Darlington, would alone give it claim to the name of an anti-slavery country. Scotland abounds in anti-slavery, although British monarchy encumbers her gallant breast. George Thompson lives in Edinburgh, and old Alexander Cruikshank a lively anti-slavery Quaker of 93, as bright as middle life; John Dunlop, and Wm. Oliphunt, and more others than we can name. We saw two thous-and brave spirits, the Rechabites at Dun Edin Hall.

warm at memory of the abolitionists of Dublin. Oh, the warm-hearted, the affectionate, the dear abolitionists of Dublin! We would almost recross that terrible Atlantic for a glimpse of them again. hope they will cross it yet, to see us this side the deep. The ocean cannot quench the love we bear them, or the love they showed us. God surely will bless Ireland for their sakes. And need we name O'Connell? He is a politician, but even politics cannot quench the fire of his humanity. Our anti-slavery friends abroad will not mistake

We honor and love them. We have reason to Nothing could exceed the elegant hospitality—the more than hospitality, they showed us. But we evertheless, speak the truth touching their mon archy, their aristocracy, their hierarchy, and their bayonet-archy. These have chased liberty from their beautiful island, or kept it from ever landing on it. Anti-slavery demands the truth of us, and i shall have it. More of this anon, and often.—Na onal Anti-Slavery Standard.

The following article contains some useful ints respecting anti-slavery fairs.

Anti-Slavery Fair. The women of Strafford will hold a Fair in Somers

worth, in aid of our cause. Will the anti-slavery women of the State remember them with their con-tributions? Will the anti-slavery brethren remember them? Would it not be well that abolitionist ber them? Would it not be weit that about onlines of every class bring together their offerings of such things as God shall have blessed them with? Useful and necessary articles—not articles of vanity or show—anti-slavery is matter of necessity and of use. and may there not be a Fair of correspondent character?—Then abolitionists can afford to buy—for the articles will be necessaries. Let us, my friends the articles will be necessaries. Let us, my friends, restrict ourselves to necessaries—it is not becoming an abolitionist to indulge in superfluities, while their poor brethren have to go without their liberty. Abstaining from all but necessaries will save us the necessary means of carrying on the cause. Especially, let anti-slavery Fairs have the dignity, and plainness, and usefulness that distinguishes their carrying. Bunker Hill manifments may be built plainty, iet and usefulness that distinguishes their plaintess, and usefulness that distinguishes their by vanity Fairs—but iet vanity may be built by vanity Fairs—but iet vanity mye no hand in the abolition of slavery. The wh taining fruits of the earth,—all that constitutes raiment or food,-all that will do any body good to buy and to consume—let it be brought to the Fair.

These are our hints. If they are of any importance. must be their own judge. At any rate, let not use-ful articles be wanting, and let not anti-slavery pur-chasers be lacking.—Herald of Freedom.

Here is an abolitionist who is neither ashamed or afraid to give his reasons publicly, why, at the late presidential election, he declined using his elective franchise From the New Lisbon (Ohio) Aurora.

Voting at the Polls.

KNOX township, Columbiana Co. Ohio, { 11th mo. 4th, 1840.

FRIEND FROST:- I am induced, in consequence of the continued demand on me for reasons why did not go to the election and vote for the hero o Tippecanoe—by some of whom, (although members of the same society,) I have been told that I lacked principle in not voting, and by others that I deserv ed no protection from the government if I would no go to the election—to whom I replied, those who en gage in war say the same of others—to send thee a few reasons why, (if thou shouldst think them worth publishing) I did not attend and vote.

1st. Not in consequence of abolition, as some say because I am not an abolitionist, i. e. a member o that body, unless the word be taken in its most ex-tensive meaning, i. e. a total abolishing of all su-premacy of man over his fellow-man, having WAR as the basis of his authority; hence I view the President as receiving his office at the point of the sword, and holding it as the boon of a bloody war with Britain for ten years: that by casting my vote to elect a President, I really acknowledge the rightfulness of his office, and therefore am willing that he should receive and consequently execute the functions of said office, knowing that he cannot receive said office until he shall take an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of President, defending the constitution as therein prescribed: the said constitution declaring him the commander-in-chief of the army and navy union, and hence I acknowledge the rightfulness o war, and of man possessing the right to command and execute the orders of war, and hence I believe him adequate thereto; and vet when called ruse, pleading conscience at the bar.

2d. With the same propriety that I can elect another, I can serve myself, and hence am willing to become commander-in-chief of the army and navy, tire sullenly to their abodes, and leave us to encounter the hollow space—hollow and void as their own hearts of humanity or pity for the perishing slave.

They can desert their dedicated temples. But blood, denoting the earth in gore, contrary to the blood, denoting the earth in gore, contrary to the laws of God under the Christian dispensation, as is self-evident from the very nature of man to sympa thise in the affliction and suffering distress of his fellow man, and also by the abundant testimony of the sacred penman recorded in the scriptures of truth, as Isaiah ii, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and ix, 5, 6, 7, Micah

If I am in error, I am certainly justifiable till con-

vinced of my error.
WILLIAM W. LAMBORN,

From the Journal of Commerce Selling Slaves.

John Taylor was recently tried before the Court of Vice Admiralty, Barbadoes, for selling appreniced slaves to Texas. He was found guilty, and entenced to transportation for fourteen years. The following are some of the particulars of selling slaves to Texas, which led to the conviction of Capt. Taylor in Barbadoes, as above stated.

About 1837, Capt. Taylor arrived at Barbadoes in an English vessel. He hired there six negroes as apprentices,—he took them to Halifax, Nova Scotia, from thence he sailed to Texas, where he sold them clandestinely as slaves, to some Texian plant-

chanan, the British Consul, who sent him to Barbadoes, where he arrived in safety.

When this story became known there, it excited much sympathy. Capt. Taylor was arrested, and after trial was fined £1000, and had to pay them wages for the time they had been in Texas. A government vessel, the schr. Pilot. Capt. Gordon, was sent to Texas to find and bring back the other five. Capt. Gordon arrived at Galveston; in the course of the winter, they were all found and delivered to him, and he took them safely to Barbadoes.

The Texian planters who bought the negroes of Capt. Taylor, have been prosecuted by the government for smuggling slaves into the country, as the laws of Texas are very severe against bringing any slaves, except what are brought from the United States by their masters who come to reside. Public opinion in Texas supports the government in its proceedings against the persons who smuggled the negroes from the English vessel.

About one-third only of the people of Texas own larges. Two thirds of the inhabitants, do not own

slaves. Two-thirds of the inhabitants do not own

Kidnapping White Females!

The New-York Sun of Saturday, contains an ac-count of the kidnapping of some fifteen or twenty young white women of that city, and of their captivity among the native chiefs on the coast of Africa. The story goes that the Captain of a passenger-packet, bound to New Orleans and Havana some months since, sent to many of the profligate districts of the city, and succeeded in seducing some of the best looking girls to take a free pas his ship. Instead of the vessel going to I it went to the coast of Africa. The unsuspect girls were sent on shore, and as painful rumor says, they were exchanged by these abductors, with the chiefs, for slaves, and one young white woman was exchanged for fifty prime negroes. The whole party was thus instantly sent into the interior of Africa as the slaves of the chiefs, perhaps never to hear of their own land again. The account is said to have reached New-York by the capture of one of Every one of them must have been burning with the war parties in which two of the white girls the flame of anti-slavery. Wm. Smeale and John Murray dwell on the banks of the Clyde, and Pa- a letter to be sent to the coast, narrating the mantrick Brewster and John Henderson live at Paisley; ner of their abduction and captivity. We can hard-while, over the channel, Dublin is full of anti-sla-ly credit this story, and for the present shall look very, and till death shall freeze it, our heart shall upon it as a 'hoax'—Boston Times.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN

Here is another admirable essay from the pen of 'JUSTICE,' in vindication of the true equality of the human race. We trust he will increase the number of his essays on this interesting theme.

From the Boston Courier. Lectures on Woman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER: In a preceding communication, I very briefly adverted to the general course of argument adopted by most writers, defining what is called, in the established phraseology of the men, 'Woman's Sphere, I suggested, that the female sex might with a supervisor of the su I suggested, that the female sex might with as much reason demand, on their part, a discussion of the no less important question—What is the appropriate sphere of Man 7 and that they have a right to be heard on this question. The exclusive right of being the sole judges, as claimed by the men, is in the same spirit with the general tone of those writer who have been the avowed satirists of ways. who have been the avowed satirists of women. The great English poet, Pope, who abounds in shee sophisms, amidst many valuable truths—as man to be the standard of excellence—says,

A perfect woman's but a softer man. On which an acute female writer observes, that we may as justly assume woman to be the standard, and then the poet must have reversed his remark, and have said, with equal truth, that 'A perfect man but a coarser woman.'

The truth is, that the antithesis and points of the

poets and other satirists, and the off-hand opinions of prose-writers, are entitled to little consideration in a question of this kind. But I now advert to an other of the common-place arguments of writers this subject, and, in the present instance, adopted the learned lecturer already mentioned. It is said, with no little plausibility, that if won

are admitted to greater rights than they now we shall disturb that 'harmony' in the social orde which now so happily flows from the superior pow of men, and the corresponding obedience of wome This fancied 'harmony,' is the merest fallacy in aginable. And, if I may be allowed once more sort to the principles of logic-by which, how y and forbidding, all reasoning must be too

dry and forbidding, all reasoning must be tested-this argument is vicious in two respects. In the first place, it proves too much; for by the same mode it might be proved, that slavery, polygram
&c. ought to be kept up, lest the abolition of the
should disturb the 'harmony' of the social order' those countries where they are established. In the nex place, these writers furnish us with no determinate standard, by which to regulate or measure this 'harmony,' in any given state of society. What nations are we to make our standard

Shall we take the civilized, or those that are still in Small we take the createst of the condition which speculative writers call a state of nature, that is, uncivilized? or the intermediate class. In these classes of the human race, women have represented the conditions of the cond different rights, or more properly speaking, are subjected to very different degrees of slavish obedience to the physical power of the stronger sex,

An islander of the Pacific Ocean would deem

an interruption of this 'harmony' of society, if had not the right to exercise absolute power overhwife—even to put her to death, and to devour he afterwards. The degraded condition of wome among the American Indians, is familiar to ever reader. When father Gumilla reproved an India mother, on the banks of the Oronoko, for des ber own daughter, she answered him with a for and in a tone, which proved at once the flagrant in justice of her lot, and the sensibility of u nature to wrong—'I wish to God, father, I wish to God, that my mother had by my death prevented the manifold distresses I have endured, and have yet to endure as long as I live. Had she kindly stifte me in my birth, I should not have felt the pain death, nor the numberless other pains to which li-has subjected me. Consider, father, our deploable condition. Our husbands at their bows and arrows, and tro Our husbands go to hus arrows, and trouble the no farther; we are dragged along with infant at our breast, and another in a basket. T return in the evening without any burreturn with the burden of our children. tired with long walking, we are not allow sleep, but must labor the whole night, in gr maize to make chica for them. They get and in their drunkenness beat us, drag us by hair of the head, and tread us under foot. W kindness can we show to our female children, et to that of relieving them from such servitude, bitter, a thousand times, than death? I repeat ags

would to God my mother had put me under ground, the moment I was born.

But we shall be told that we ought not to be recourse to the example of savage nations. I quite willing to meet the argument drawn from case of civilized States. But in doing this, I am able to find, that the opinions held by the advo of the social 'harmony,' present anything suffici definite, to admit of a definite answer. In the place, which among the civilized nations of the word shall be made the standard of man's and man's rights? And what period in the history

the chosen nation shall be taken?
In Greece, that land of refinement in many spects, women were made, with other proper subject of testamentary bequest! And even u the milder laws of the Romans, they could a the age of Cicero, be made heirs to any proper Shall we recur to our mother-country Testament in English to be read by 'women. ourneymen and servants.' And within lit than half a century ago, in Scotland, (as in His

tan) women were not admitted to be witnesses. even Can any reason be given for this excessive parity (of which these are only a few examples) tween the acknowledged rights of the two sere a civilized country? I am not so stupid as he tend to be understood that their rights are at present day, upon the unequal footing of past A century ago (as an able British writer older nobody would have believed 'that country men could be brought to read and spell with the country to the country of the coun and accuracy which we now frequently remark that they could be carried up even to the elem of ancient and modern history.' Even so gre man as the great Duke of Mariborough is in talized, by Lord Chesterfield, as a notorious ign mus in the humble art of spelling, which every

man now is expected to know.

But within the last half century, education in made great advances; and that has been a grade approach towards equality in the privileges of their sexes. The difference, however, is yet very great advances. and I have no fears that the enjoyment of enlarged privileges on the part of woman will in all degree endanger the rights of man, and destroy the 'harmony,' which is now supposed by some ingen ous speculatists to be the maintaining power of the social order.

As to the common cant, that the effect of higher education will be, to make women pedantic, a disqualify them for domestic life, it deserves no a swer. Has the improved education of men produsuch an effect in them? No; the way to des pedantry is, to make knowledge common to eve body; and then there will be no room for that se or fancied distinction in individuals, which gives rise to pedantry. And (to adopt the sentimel an able writer) as to the opinion, that if you suffer woman to eat of the tree of kuwledge, rest of the family will soon be reduced to the kind of crial and unsatisfactory diet—there short answer—the opinion is founded upon a comon error; which is, that man does every the and that nature does nothing; and that every the we see is referable to positive institution, to original feeling. 'Can any thing be to original feeling. 'Can any thing be mo feetly absurd (says the same writer) than to s that the care and perpetual solicitude which at er feels for her children depends upon her rance of Greek and Mathematics; and that would desert an infant for a quadratic We seem to imagine that we can break in piece the solemn institutions of nature, by the little of a boarding school; and that the existence of the human race depends upon teaching women a little more or a little less; that Cimmerian ignorance can nid property of the commercian ignorance can aid parental affection, or the circle of arts and sciences produce its destruction.

Besides, if knowledge is to produce such disastrue officers process.

trons effects upon the household virtues, why has it not been already severely felt? Women are incomparably better educated than they were a century ago; but they are not less remarkable for their it tention to their household. tention to their household, or the duties of parent affection. The arts of domestic economy have a vanced with other kinds of knowledge. And, as the effect of knowledge upon the two sexes, in own experience I may say, (with the writer allude to,) that I have witnessed as much pedantry, and own experience I may say, (with the total total) that I have witnessed as much pedantry, and wrong-headedness, and arrogance, and certainly more rudeness, produced by learning in men, than justice.

Cambridge, Nov. 16, 1840.

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THE LIBERATOR. ay from the pen

BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1840.

Scripture Manual. Our respected brother CHARLES SIMMONS,—who is well known in New-England as an early and faithlitionist, and also for his hearty espousal of other opular reforms of the age, -has recently publishin one duadecime volume, 'A Scripture Manual, ining four hundred and thirty-five questions on gical and moral subjects, alphabetically ar d, designed to facilitate the finding of Proof-The compilation of this work must have a very laborious task, requiring an unusua of patience, research and perseverance. Mr as says in his preface, that, baving concluded ish the work on his own responsibility, he his friends will render him prompt assistance sale of it, ' that he may not get embarrassed by fiort to bring the strength of the Bible to bear not the errors and vices of the times' We hope appeal will not be made in vain. Mr. Simmons e rich in faith, is poor in this world's goods is but just that he should be compensated for an of this kind. The Manual is a collection of are proof-texts, arranged under suitable heads, eing alphabetically, and relating to a great of subjects. For instance-all who wish to what the Bible says on the subject of the ement, the Ministry, Perfection, Faith, &c. &c., e only to refer to the pages of this work, and they at once he gratified. This will save a great deal abor to inquirers, and will at all times be extreme convenient as a matter of reference. The Manual at present for sale by Crocker and Brewster, Bos-Isaac Wilcox, Providence; Mr. Tracy, Utica; McIntyre, Pawtucket; Francis S. Munroe, Taun and with the author, at Wareham. Price, (bound lettered.) 62 1-2 cents, single copy; 56 cents where half a dozen are taken; and 50 cents each the author solicits a criticisms and suggestions

e defects and faults of the work, and also assist the part of his friends to bring it to a state uch greater perfection and usefulness."

We should like the work better without the ques as which precede the proof-texts; because it is alast impossible for any person, whether minister or ness, to propound such questions, without giving m a peculiar theological bias; and as the work is intended to make proselytes to or from any one gious sect, but seeks the approbation of all which ve the scriptures, it is desirable, both on accoun exisculation, and on the ground of utility, that no se of offence should be needlessly given. Take example. Under the head 'SARBATH,' the followis the first question asked :- " Are MANKIND red to keep the Subbath holy?' The very form of auestion, in its connexion, shows that the author sit for granted that such a requirement is now in but he must be aware that there are multitudes pions people who deny this. The Society of ds, as a body, reject the affirmative of the propo-The texts quoted in support of it are by no as pertinent, being all selected from the Jewish nsation, with which 'mankind' had nothing to Here is one: Leviticus 19, 30. Ye shall keep sabhaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I am the d. 26. 2. A Jew, in the time of Moses, could unstand this; but no person belonging to any other could do so. What has become of the ' sanewhich the Jews were commanded to 'rever-Did it not pass away with the first covenant with it, did not 'the subbaths' pass also, as shadof the good things which were to be realized unthe new and better covenant? Again-Exodus 13. is quoted to prove that 'mankind' are 'requirto keep the sabbath holy '! Let us see. 'Verily, sabbaths ye [the Jews] shall keep : for it is a sign ween me and you [not something common to all ons, or binding upon all, but something so distinct of peculiar us to constitute a 'sign'] throughout our generations, [i. e. until 'It is finished' be writoon your dispensation, and that 'body' be come ch is prefigured by these outward observances which 'is of Christ']-that ye may know that I he Lord that doth sanctify you, [i. e. set you from all other people ;-for this has no refer to spiritual sanctification.] 'Wherefore the chilof Israel (not all mankind) shall keep the sabto observe the sabbath throughout their generafor a perpetual covenant.'] The Lord made this covenant with our fathers, but with us, even who are all of us here alive this day '-See Deuomy, 5th chap. 'Behold, the days come, saith of Israel, and with the house of Judah : not acng to the covenant that I made with their fathers, day when I took them by the hand to lead out of the land of Egypt. . . . In that he saith, ew covenant, he hath made the first old. Now which is decayed and waxeth old, is ready to

e second question is, 4 Has God made promises who keep the sabbath?' Yes, to the Jews, and other people, as the passages referred to in the tal plainty show. See Isaiah 58, 13; 56, 6. he third question is, 'Has God threatened sabbath Yes, Jewish sabbath-breakers, but nons, because no other people had the sabbath to a: nor, in the black catalogue of crimes charged the heathen and idolatrous nations round about

sh away ' See Hebrews, 8th chap.] Again-

kiel 20. 20. ' Hallow my sabbaths; and they shall

sign between me and you, the Jews, not all

mention ever made of the sin of sabbath-break y any of the prophets. To prove that God has ned ' mankind,' if they violate the sabbath, the al refers us to Jeremiah 17, 27, and Ezekiel 20. Remember, it was for laboring on the seventh of on the first day of the week, that these proph

ttered their denunciations ! The fourth and last question is, What are the du of the sabbath?' For an answer, we are referred Ezekiel 46.3! Only a part of the verse is que the Manual-the whole of it should have been ws :- Likewise the people of the land shall hip at the door of this gate before the Lord in the the and in the new moons.' Query-what have me of the new moons and the door of the gate not quote the 4th as well as the 3d verse of the apter, to show ' what are the duties of the sab-'And the burnt offering that the prince shall offer the Lord in the sabbath-day shall be six lambs t blemish, and a ram without blemish.' Again, e is made to Mark 6. 2. And when the sab day was come, he (Christ) began to teach in the gogue.' But what has become of the synagogue f temple worship? 'The woman saith unto him I perceive that thou art a prophet. Our fathers hipped in this mountain: and ye say, that in Je is the place where men ought to worship with unto her, Woman, believe me, the hou when ye shall neither in this mountain get at Jerusalem, worship the Father. But hour cometh, and now is, when the true oppers shall worship the Father in spirit and in not arbitrarily or specially in any given place, any particular day. 'Then, verily, the first hant had also ordinances of divine service, and a idly sanctuary.' If the second covenant has subtially the same things, wherein does it differ from irst? 'The Holy Ghost this signifying, that the nto the holiest of all was not yet made manifest, as the first tabernucle was yet standing; which figure for the time then present, &c. But

being come a high priest of good things to

by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, no

with hands,' to purge by his blood 'your con

te from dead works (from outward observances

s, and rites, and ordinances to serve fin new

ness of spirit] the living God.' See the 9th and 10th | chanter of Hebrews.

serve days, and months, and times, and years. I am speech, and the rights of conscience. afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain. . . Tell me, ye that desire to be under the law, do ye not hear the law?... The covenant from the mount Sinai gendereth to bondage, which is Agar, of the free. Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty had in creating the divisions above alluded to, wherewith Christ [of whom is that nony, of which would not have complimented him so highly. the Jewish Sabbath was a mere shadow, 'imposed until the time of reformation,'] hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the voke of [Jewish]

other objectionable questions—objectionable, because they take for granted what remains to be proved, or the countenances of all present. There is, in many because they have a sectarian or theological aspect- places, a shameful negligence on this score, or a mis but it is unnecessary. If, for example, under the erable economy which deserves special and hearty word 'Atonement' or 'Depravity,' (and so of every execuation. It is not possible for any person to lee other subject,) scripture passages relating to it were ture so well, under such circumstances, or for the properly arranged, leaving every reader to draw such audience to feel so deeply interested, as he and they inferences from them as he might deem warranted by would if they could plainly see each other's form and the evidence adduced, we think it would be a decid- features. That patience may not be outraged-that ed improvement upon the work. Great care should pain may not usurp the place of pleusure-that both be taken, however, in selecting passages, so that they speaker and hearer may meet on the best possible may be properly applied. In some instances in the terms-we call upon those who have all lawful suinstance, the question is asked, ' Were angels created ally in country towns, to see to it, before they invite within the six days?' To prove that they were, we another individual to address them on any subject, that the earth were finished, and all the host of them.' abundance-and good wicks well trimmed for the occa We conceive that the word 'host' does not, in this sion. Let there be light-more light-light enough question, 'Do fallen angels exert any influence in unless he means to redress it in the most lumino they all speak of a single being, 'the devil,' 'satan,' the adversary,' &c. Equally misapplied are the pasand encouraged attention to revealed truth? '-Isaiah 1.18; Job 22.21; Psalm 39.3. On page 193, the the shape of murky spectators, and that light shall question is asked, 'Do saints have any perfectly holy exercises in this life?' If it had been, 'Are men re quired to be, and can they be, perfectly holy in this life?' then the references from the New Testament, as quoted in the Manual, would have been truly per

We have made these brief criticisms, in accordance with the request contained in the Preface, and because we desire to see this Manual made as perfect and unexceptionable as possible. As it is, it is worthy of commendation and patronage; and we hope our bro. Simmons will not be a loser by its publica- reprinted, and have taken advantage of our penny tion in a pecuniary way.

The Granite State.

New-Hampshire is a rocky State, and therefore not God's truth can break in pieces and melt even gran- dice, and induced inquiry for more information o ite and adamant. The friends of old organization in the subject. It is a most admirable exposition of the that State were never more wide awake than at pres- principles.' We entirely concur with this excellent ent; and under the powerful auspices of Rogers, Pillsbury and Foster, our glorious cause is making good progress among the people, in despite of all the ety has not the pecuniary means to print ten thousobstacles which new organization and pro-slavery (Pilate and Herod) have thrown in their path. In the last Herald of Freedom, there is a spirited call in another number. for a 'Strafford County Anti-Slavery Convention,' to purpose of forming a County Society, auxiliary to the by about 200 persons. There is to be a Fair held at resistance, recognizes them as divine, and manifest the same time, and in the same place. At the time of the division that took place in the kind. Such auxiliaries are of inestimable value.

State Society in June last, its outstanding debts amounted to two thousand dollars-a considerable proportion of which, we believe, was due the editor of the Herald of Freedom, he having realized nothing, or next to nothing, for years of severe editorial and which he saysother labors in the anti-slavery cause, and reduced himself and family from a state of competency to almost beggary. To defraud him, by negligence or malice, of what justly belongs to him, and without which he cannot procure bread for his numerous fam. ily, would be an outrageous act, of which we trust neither old nor new organizationists will be guilty A strenuous effort is now making to liquidate the debt. The whole sum of \$2000 has been divided into shares of five dollars each, amounting in all to four hundred. Individuals can take one or more shares according to their ability and liberality. No payment will be required until the shares are all taken up which must be done previous to the 1st of May, 1841, or the subscriptions become null and void. Quite a number of shares has already been subscribed; and as the debt was honorably centracted before there was any division in the Society, we are gratified to earn that some of the leading friends of new organiwhat ought long since to have been paid.

Fair of the Boston Female A. S. Society.

n its pristine vigor and parity. It is to be held dur- which was also rejected, and pronounced to ducted on the most unexceptionable principles, and to the complete satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to patronize it. Would that a spirit could be casion, or for any purpose, been able to excite!

learn. It was announced, in the advertisements, Scituate, and lectured in the evening to a good andi placards, &c. as the 'Anti-Slavery Fair '-in a very ence in the Methodist meeting-house. We were very deceptive and unjustifiable manner, we think; and sorry thus to disappoint our Hanover friends, and to we know that several individuals, friendly to the old be disappointed ourself; but we do not feel that we society, were deceived by it.

The following is the dignified and respectful reference to this Fair by the editor of the Abolitionist :

The Fair, and the Fair Ladies.—We can't resist them!—the ladies, we mean—it is not in us—whenever they make so reasonable a request, as that we notice their Fair. . . . Our friends, the ladies, wish those given for Birney and Earle. If the third party

is for breaking down or abandoning the anti-slavery may have mustered in its support some six or eight un equal human being!

to Rev. Abel Stevens of Providence.

Mr. Birney--Oberlin.

Mr. Birney has returned to this country in the The Manual quotes no passages to prove that the Great Western. Messrs. Keep and Dawes also came first day of the week is the Sabbath. All its referenin the same vessel. Their mission in behalf of the
ces are in support of the observance of the seventh Oberlin Institution we believe has been a very successday - a day which is now habitually violated by Chris- ful one—they having collected a considerable amount tendom. In quoting Paul as in favor of the Sabbath, of funds in Great Britain. We heard them complibecause he went into the synagogue on that day to mented repeatedly, while we were in England, for reason with the Jews, the Manual should have referred the reader, in all fairness, to the following declarations of the same apostle :- Let no man judge Oberlin makes high pretensions to christian liberty you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, or of the new-moon, or of the sabbath: which are a Atlantic, as well as on this side of the water, who are shadow of things to come; but THE BODY IS OF watching its bold and novel career with the deepest CHRIST.'-Colossians 3. 16,17. 'One man esteem- interest. We trust their most sauguine expectations eth one day above another: another ESTEEMETH EV- will be realized; and yet we have sometimes felt a ERY DAY. Let every man be fully persuaded in his little apprehensive that as it grows opulent and popuown mind. —Romans 14.5. But now, after that ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how sion. But, at present, there is no similar institution turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, in the country to compare with it, if we except Oneida whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? Ye ob- Institute, on the score of freedom of thought and

Mr. Stanton is expected home in all this month. All the American delegates have been well received abroad as professed abolitionists, without any refer and answereth to Jerusalem which now is, and is in ent existing in the anti-slavery ranks in this country bondage with her children. But Jerusalem which is Of one thing we are quite sure. Had Daniel O'Con above is free, which is the mother of us all. So then, nell correctly understood the course pursued by Mo brethren, we are not children of the bond-woman, but Birney for the last two years, and what agency h

Let there be Light. One of the miseries of a lecturing agent is, to be bondage.'-See the 4th chapter of Galatians, passim. necessitated to address an audience in the ovening We might point out in the Manual the forms of in a hall or meeting-house so badly lighted as to make Manual, it seems to us, this has not been done. For pervision in these cases made and provided, especi are referred to Gen. 2.1. 'Thus the heavens and they have good oil in their lamps-lamps and oil in connexion, refer either to angels or to men. To the But let no one make 'light' of this sable complaint ausing mankind to sin? various scripture texts are manner. We are constantly receiving applications appended, not one of which is to the point, because from all quarters, to address the people on various subjects, but it is not in our power to comply with them all. In choosing from among them, however sages in support of the question, 'Has God enjoined we shall be mightily inclined to go where we can be ssured that we shall not have to talk to spectres i enjoy a perfect triumph over darkness.

Ballou's Address on Non-Resistance.

In a valuable letter which we received from ELIZ ABETH PEASE, of Darlington, England, by the Caledonia, she writes as follows :- " A word on non-resist ance. I have not yet found time to read so much on the subject as I desire to do; but I have thought good deal about it, and feel more and more assure that its principles are those of the gospel I have had a few hundreds of the Address by Adis Ballot post to send them up and down the country, in order if possible, to remove the very erroneous ideas which are entertained, relative to the real views upheld by the non-resistants; and I have been highly gratified asy to be moulded; but the hammer and the fire of to find that, in many instances, it has disarmed prejuwoman in her estimate of Mr. Ballou's Address; and we have only to regret that the Non-Resistance Sociand copies of it for gratuitous distribution. We shall probably make some further extracts from her letter

We have seen a letter from another eminent w be held at Somersworth on the 17th instant, for the man in England-eminent for her humanity, her zeal in every good cause, her glowing piety-in which she v-Hampshire A. S. Society. The call is signed acknowledges her conversion to the principles of nona strong desire for their universal adoption by man-

How to Christiantze Africa !

The last African Repository contains a letter from Gov. Buchanan, of Liberia, at the conclusion of

'The guns are all mounted in the fort, and I as

Powder, and balls, and guns, and armories, mu be excellent accompaniments to the missionary opera tions in Liberia! They cannot fail to reach the hearts of the natives, and to do the work of regenera tion effectually. We shall, doubtless, soon hear o some ' holy wars' for the extension of Christianity in that quarter of the globe. But the subject is too painful, too afflicting for irony. Christianity disowns all those who wield deadly weapons against their end mies. It is an insult to the moral sense of the world to call Liberia a missionary settlement.

Worthy of Record.

We are told, by a friend, that the corner-stone of Methodist meeting-house was laid in Chelsea o zation have cheerfully joined in this effort to cancel Thanksgiving day; and, as usual, a deposit was made of sundry pamphlets, newspapers, &c. for the gratification of posterity. Among the number collected was a copy of the Liberator. This was rejected or This Fair is avowelly for the purpose of sustaining the ground that it is 'an infidel publication ! A he anti-slavery cause, in its old organized form, and copy of the Non-Resistant was then presented ing Christmas week; and, from the active prepara- than the Liberator '- that is, worse than infidelity ions that are making in its behalf by the free spirited This is a fair specimen of American Christianity vomen of the Commonwealth, we have no doubt that which can maim, murder, kidnap, enslave human b it will surpass every similar fair that has been held in ings, and all to bring glory to God in the highest this city. Special pains will be taken to have it con- and to promote peace on earth and good will to man

A Disappointment.

In accordance with an invitation from our anti-sla roused up in its behalf, more enthusiastic, as well very friends in Hanover, Plymouth County, we took as more merciful, than Bunker Hill has, on any oc- the stage on Friday forenoon last, for the purpose addressing a public meeting in that town, in The Fair of the Massachusetts Emancipation Soci- ternoon; but, not having had any particular direc ety, the proceeds of which go to succor the evil but tions given us as to where we were to stop, we go drooping spirit of new organization, was held in this carried some four miles beyond the place, to Hanover city on Tuesday and Wednesday last-with what four corners, at an hour when it was altogether too success we do not know, and are quite indifferent to late to retrace our steps. We therefore went over to were to blame in the case. It arose out of a mutual misunderstanding.

THE LATE ELECTION. We abstain from making movement was ridiculous before, it is rendered stil No marvel that a man who writes in this silly strain more so since the election. In the whole nation it platform, when woman is allowed to stand upon it as thousand votes, out of two millions three hundred an equal human being!

And what is yet more ludicrous, the Emancipator and some other papers affect to regard ZION'S HERALD. William C. Brown has retired this result as most auspicious! The Abolitionist modfrom the editorial charge of this paper, and given place estly speaks of Mr. Birney as the future President of the United States '! Well, folly will have its day.

An Anonymous Assailant Exposed.

a furious attack upon us, in connexion with the late country, to a retreat where they can worship God ac-Sabbath Convention, by a correspondent who signed cording to the dictates of their own consciences, with himself 'Pro-Clericus.' Its malice and falsehood none to molest or make them afraid, are now endeavwere so obvious, that we declined making any com-ments upon it; for we hold no controversy with such an assailant. Nor should we now refer to it, were it Dutton and John L. Randolf have been deputed by not to introduce the following communication, which them to collect funds for this purpose, and are now tells the whole story in regard to the character and in this city and vicinity. Those who feel disposed to aid them can send their donations to 25, Cornhill. conduct of . Pro-Clericus.'

Nov. 18th, 1840.

MR. EDITOR : The unprovoked and unmanly attack upon you

your paper, and the convention, in Zion's Herald of to-day, is from J. D. BRIDGE, of Duxbury, (whose hand you doubtless recognize in the peculiarly strong language he employs in all his communications.) 1 had it on my mind to reply through Zion's Herald; but, for reasons, concluded to turn him over to you. He certainly deserves a sound castigation-(brotherly, of course.) Though once the bold advocate of the oppressed and the rights of the laity, since he went to D. he has acted a time-serving and unworthy part towards every unpopular reform, co-operating with no anti-slavery society, nor is he now a member of any And since his confession and pledge at his last conference, he has been as mute as a whipt spaniel touching slavery in the church, (a perfect personification of non-committalism)-yet he will thunder away at a great rate where no danger is, or, rather, where he hazards nothing of interest or reputation! The very lean state of religion in his parish he attributes to the influence of non-resistants (though there are none in town, that I know of.) But if his precious time was spent in pastoral labors among his people, instead of writing counterblasts against reformers and non-resistance, the state of things would, no doubt, be improved.

The following spirit-stirring letter shall not be lost upon those to whom it is addressed.

The Time for Action.

PLAINFIELD, Conn. Dec. 1840. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON : The season has arrived for another anti-slavery campaign. I have heard but little of the progress of affairs in the Bay State, for a few months past. Con necticut has long been notorious for her conservatism on the subject of slavery : but we are doing something here to arouse a slumbering people to their duty :- not what we ought, I acknowledge, but we feel encouraged by our progress. Are our true-hearted phalanx in Massachusetts resting on their armor Rumor tells the tale. Inaction seems to be the prevailing sin of abolitionists; but your battle-field should be the last to be deserted. The Massachusetts garri son should be the last to be disbanded. Supineness have some able men in the field, as agents. Can it not be done immediately? The season is favorable, the cause is pressing. Your enemies are boasting Herald. that you have given up the anti-slavery cause, and dithat you have given up the anti-slavery cause, and directed your energies in another channel; and, to sustain their charge, they point to the field deserted by liss warriors. I trust the hatchet is not yet buried where its first blow was heard at the root of the American. Upas. Let us avoid the appearance of evil. My garly excuse for this intrusion upon a question more only excuse for this intrusion upon a question more immediately concerning yourselves, is, that 'My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind.

A CONNECTICUT FARMER.

MT MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR CHRISTMAS WEEK-the time appointed for the Fair-is at hand. The numerous towns that have been preparing to take tables are requested to will be ready for their reception the day previous. Friends from a distance are requested to send their names in advance to 25 Cornbill, that the friends in the city may make arrangements for securing the pleasure of their company at their homes, during Christmas week.

WORK AND CONVERSATION MEETING.

to unite with the committee of the Fair in furtherance executed. of that object. S. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Se WANTED,

Volunteers to work up a quantity of silk, linen a lace which has been presented to the Fair.

NOTICE.

To the friends in the various towns who have been engaged in the cultivation of vegetables, or who have daughter of Hon. John Sargent. proposed to make their gifts to the Fair in eggs, butter, Fair, they can be deposited at the Marlboro' Hall—if sent before, the donors will learn where to leave them at 25 Cornhill.

Fair, they can be deposited at the Marlboro' Hall—if inhabitants,—less than that of the population of the city of Boston. The increase in ten years has been but 1368. cheese, &c. If brought in the day previous to the

NOTICE,

If it is feared that the more delicate and valuable ones will be endangered by transportation later in the the season, they may be sent to 4, Morton Place, or 6, Chauncy Place, where they will find good conservatories.

LIBERTY BELL.

Friends engaged in making collections for the publication of the Liberty Bell, are informed, that the payment, and hence a necessity for sending in their

M. W. CHAPMAN

Boston, Dec. 4, 1840.

SHAMEFUL. Some of the whig presses are circulating the story, that Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, Watertown—Stillman Lothrop—pledge at Worting the story, that Thomas Earle, of Finiagerphia, voted at the late Presidential election for Martin Van Buren and Richard Johnson! This is a scandalous falsehood. Widely as we differ from Mr. Earle, in regard to the expediency of the third party movement, we have entire confidence in his integrity of character, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of character, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of character, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of character, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of character, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of character, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of characters without a glow of indignation.

Watertown—Stillman Lourop—pieuge at voluciester, and cannot witness, and cannot witness, and cannot witness this attempt to sully that integrity of characters without a glow of indignation.

T. Torrev. be treated as a decent or honorable opponent.

been denouncing it, and preaching with even more than ordinary zeal and fervor in favor of the holiness of the first day of the week. This was what we expected, and to this we do not object. We only hope that laymen will be led to search the scriptures Wrenthamafresh, for themselves, on this important question ; an we would recommend the holding of local conven tions for the purpose of eliciting a full and free discus sion of the subject.

UPPER CANADA. Our colored Baptist brethren in In our last number, we copied from Zion's Herald Toronto, having escaped from this slavery ridden

> The highly objectionable Letter of J. G. Whit tier, which was copied into our last number from the Pennsylvania Freeman, we intended to accompany with suitable comments, which must now be delayed to another number.

We advise as many us can crowd into the Marlboro' Chapel to attend Prof. Bronson's course of Lectures on the cultivation of the voice.

ITEMS.

The Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser, of the Ith inst. gives the following particulars:
It is our painful office to report the loss of the ship Norway, Eldridge, of Boston, thirty three days out from Havre, for New-Orleans, on Soll Bank, Dog Key, having run on the rocks that abound in that region. The Norway was standing for the Key, with all sail set, when her proximity to the reef was discovered, but unfortunately too late to wear ship. She had a large cargo of French goods, for the New-Orleans market, on board, which will be almost a total loss, together with the ship. On board were the Hon. H. R. Dennis, ex-Governor of Louisiana, and family and others, making 22 cabin passengers, and 60 in the steerage. The cabin passengers were taken off by the Henry Lee, Gardner, for this port, by whom the Norway was fallen in with. The steerage passengers were taken into Key West, by the Hallowell, and wreckers were in sight when the Lee left, to take off the captain and crew, and save as much of the vessel and carry as possible. Hamiltonia care the captain and crew, and save as much of the vesse and cargo as possible. Happily no lives were lost no remained in jeopardy.

MELANCHOLY. We learn from the Boston Tran MELANCHOLV. We learn from the Boston Transcript, that on Saturday morning, Richard Child, Esq. a retired merchant, and a most estimable and beloved citizen, independent in his circumstances, and surrounded with all the comforts and elegancies of life, cut his throat with a razor, and died almost instantly. He had labored for some time under a great depression of spirits, and at intervals had become very melancholy, which indicated a mind diseased.

Most Melancholy Suicide .- We learn that Edward Prime, Esq., one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co., was found dead in his room Prime, Ward, King & Co., was found dead in his poom this morning, having cut his throat with a razor. Mr. P. lived on the shore of the East River, opposite Hurlgate, and was in every way situated as happily as any man could wish to be. No one knew any thing in his habits, his estate, or the condition of his mind, which was likely to induce such an act. He was in Wall street yesterday, and transacted business with his accustomed cheerfulness.—Jour. of Com.

We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Henderson, an son should be the last to be disbanded. Supineness will not more readily conquer a moral foe, than a physical. It seems to me that your Society should by a train of cars on the evening of the 27th inst., and

o'clock at night.

Steamboat Persian. This boat, which time since collapsed a flue by which several persons were lost, arrived at St. Louis on the 16th inst. Her officers state that twenty-five of the unfortunate suf-ferers have already died, and that there were two more who it was supposed would die soon. There were nine others scalded, who will probably recover.

Dreadful Accident. The steamboat Express, Capt. have been preparing to take tables are requested to take notice, that the Fair will open at 9 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall will be added at the fair will only the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and that the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall the morning of Dec. 22d, and the Mariboro' Hall t

Yesterday, as the new brig Souther was hauling by the dock for the East Boston steam ferry-beats at Lewis' wharf, the mate, Mr. Doane, said to belong to Chatham, loosened the hawser to let the ferry-boat pass. Unfortunately, he was caught in the coils of the hawser, dashed violently against the windlass, and both legs broken, one above the knee, the other in two places below the knee.—Boston D. Adv.

The committee of arrangements for the Fair are requested to meet at 25 Cornhill, on Saturday, (tomorrow,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of completing the plans now in operation.

M. A. W. JOHNSON.

The Board of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society are notified to meet at the time and place above meantlened, for the transaction of society-business, and to unite with the committee of the Fair in furtherance of the society-business and the society-business are society-business and the society-business and the society-business are society-business.

The sch Hermoso, from Richmond for New Orleans with 47 slaves, was wrecked on Abaco, 19th Oct.
The crew and slaves got safe ashore, and on reaching
Nassau the slaves were set at liberty by the Governor.
Here is another troublesome negotiation for our Minister at London.

Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday arrived at Phila

Population of Delaware .- By the recent census of

NOTICE,

To the friends engaged in cultivating plants for the gar, according to the census just completed, is, we understand, about 212,000.

Rapid Travelling. The cars of the New-York railroad line went through from that city to Philadel-phia on Sunday, in four and a half hours, said to be the quickest passage ever made between the two

' The Banner State.'- The official majority for Har rison in Kentucky, is 25,440; one county being ex-cluded on account of informality, which would have increased the majority to 26,020. This is the largest contract with the printer is for an immediate cash next; she gives a Harrison majority of 23,375.

Fair.

One of the Cumanche Indians, in Texas, recently died at the advanced age of 118 years. On the week previous to his death, he was out on a hunting expedition with some of his tribe, and caught two wild horses for ward their manuscripts immediately.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

Of Money received into the Treasury of the Massachu setts A. S. Society, during the month of November. Plymouth-County A. S. Society, Saml. Reed,

Hitchcock, 1; Collection at monthly concer
30th Nov. 1840, 1,37c,*

Plymouth—weekly contr. by W. P. Ripley,
Cambridgs—weekly contr. by Miss Farwell,
Walpole—do. by R. Engley,
Wrentham—do. by A. Belcher,

HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Bosros, Dec. 4th, 1840.

MARRIED—On Thanksgiving evening, at Chardon st Chapel, by Rev. J. V. Himes, Mr. John Demack Revaleon to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Rowe, both of this city.

From the Maine (Augusta) Farmer. DIED.

In Danvers, Dr. Edward Southwick of this town, 42. Dr. Southwick was a very estimable citizen, and his loss will be severely felt by the community generally, as well as the bereaved family. He possessed originally a mind of superior order, which had been well improved by education and by extensive travel in foreign countries; and thus his diffident and retiring manner might have prevented those not intimately acquainted with him from appreciating his worth. The fund of various and valuable information he possessed, rendered him an exceedingly interesting and instructive associate in the social circle. He possessed kind and benevolent feelings, and as a business man, he was highly esteemed. In him the cause of Temperance has lost a firm, substantial friend.

And so the anti-slavery cause has met with a loss in the death of Dr. Southwick. He faithfully espoused it at an early period, and was a useful member of the Executive Committee of the Maine A. S. Society

NOTICES.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

The Committee on the pecuniary concerns of the Liberator give notice that they shall shortly send a bill to every delinquent subscriber. Those who are in arrear more than one year, will be struck from the subscription list, unless payment be made within three weeks from the time of sending the bill. If any subscriber, who has paid, should find that his paper is discontinued, under the above arrangement, he is requested to give immediate notice of the mis take by mail, to Oliver Johnson, Boston.

FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Committee. WILLIAM BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY, Boston, Nov. 3, 1840

D' Subscribers wishing to discontinue their papers will be particular to write their Post-Office address on

the paper returned.

We received a paper with the name of J. Taylor without the P. O. We have several subscribers by the name of J. Taylor. Boston, Dec. 4th, 1840.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Middleboro' on Thursday, the 10th day of December next in the Town-House, near the four corners. The meeting will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and in the afternoon an address will be delivered by Mr. Garrison. Let there be a large delegation from every town in the county.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Sceretary.

South Scituate, Nov. 23d, 1840.

South Scituate, Nov. 23d, 1840.

LECTURES ON ORATORY.

TP PROF. BRONSON will commence a popular course of Lectures on Oratory, in the Marlboro' Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continue each succeeding Monday evening; condens ing his TEN Lectures into SIX; interspersed with Recitations from some of the principal Poets and Orators of the world. In many respects, this Course will differ from the former one, embracing, however, all the principles of his system, rhetorically applied. Single Season Tickets, 81; Triple do do, for two Ladies and a Gentleman, \$2; Family do do, for five of its members, \$3. May be obtained at the principal Book-stores.

Book-stores.
P. S. Admission for one evening, 25 cents. P. S. Admission for one evening, 25 cents. N. B. Mr. Bronson's stay in the city is limited. He will open day classes on TUESDAY, Nov. 24th, and all who intend to take Lessons will please enter their names as soon as convenient, at the Marlboro' Hotel.

Advertisement.

FITCHBURG, Mass , Nov. 12, 1840. Mr. Editor—Wishing to render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, I make the following statements, which you will please give place in your paper, for the perusal and consideration of those who take an interest in that which operates to the benefit of man kind.

kind.

I reside in this place. I am fifty-three years of age.

My business is the manufacturing of cotton goods. I am not so extensively known as a Harrison or a Van Buren man, nor am I so obscure and isolated as to have but little communication with mankind; there fore what I say I may be considered responsible for. I was afflicted with pains in all my bones for sev-

fore what I say I may be considered responsible for.

I was afflicted with pains in all my bones for several years, which continued to increase until I was obliged to take my bed, and there remained for above two years, all of which time I was exercised with excruciating pains, except when cased by opiates. My face and forchead, with my arms, hands and lower limbs from just above the knees, badly ulcerated, the bones of said parts became dry, dead, and sloughed in pieces. From one ankle joint the discharge of pus was very free. During said two years, it required the aid of two persons, with great care, to move me in bed, or to take me therefrom and replace me again.

Possessed of at least a competency, in a pecuniary point of view, I employed regular medical men, who seemed to exercise all their skill and kindness to me, yet they failed to do me any permanent good. All my doctors and my friends appeared to think that nothing more could be done for me than to make me as comfortable as possible with what they called anodynes and good nursing. In this deplorable condition, I was to wait for death. As Heaven directed, however, I was told of a Dr. Watson, in your city, who now resides at No. 276 Washington street, and whose practice was different from all others of the profession. I sent for him—he came and examined my case, and called it the scrofula with all its evil effects; yet, said he, the vital organs are not materially impaired; the gravel, in the urinary bladder, is the most to be dreaded, which had and still did sorely affict me. He gave me some encouragement of a cure if could be near him. The doctor passed the night most to be dreaded, which had and still did sorely afflict me. He gave me some encouragement of a cure
if I could be near him. The doctor passed the night
with me, and then returned home. His judgment of
my case was thought lightly of by many of my neighbors, and particularly so by my then physician, who
seemed to think I could not survive the journey to
Boston, or if I succeeded in reaching there alive, the
treatment I was to receive would soon terminate my
existence. I, however, as a last resort, determined to
make the trial. I ordered a carriage constructed to
suit my situation, and made the attempt, but failed.
I then had one differently constructed, and made the
attempt, which proved abortive.

I then had one differently constructed, and made the attempt, which proved abortive.

In the course of four months after Dr. Watson visited me, I made the third attempt to go to Boston; and after three and a half days' travel reached there, (distance but forty-seven miles,) though not without suffering beyond description from the motion of the carriage. The novelty of my crriage, with its slow movement along, as I entered the city, seemed to attract the attention of your more fashionable people, until I began to doubt myself to be a man, and dread to be thought a beast for show. However, thought I to myself, 'tis a long lane that never turns, which exhilirated my feelings in some degree. I soon commenced receiving Dr. W.'s treatment, and in six months or less, rode home in an ordinary carriage, and drove the horse myself, or could have done it. I continued to regard Dr W.'s prescriptions, and occasionally visited him at his office for six months longer, which made one year I was under his treatment, before I considered myself well, though during the last six months of the time I was able to give personal attention to my business.

The apparent unwillingness among the opposers of the mineral mode of practice, to give Dr. Watson a due degree of credit for my and other like cures, con-

the mineral mode of practice, to give Dr. Watson a due degree of credit for my and other like cures, con-strains me thus to make mine more extensively known. due degree o.

strains me thus to make mine more
I enclose —— &c.
Respectfully yours,

P. ATHERTON.

P. S. My cure appears to be regarded by some as accidental, while I have been asked by others, if I had not reason to think that the salt water air made the cure. Pshaw, thought I to myself, how envy seeks to devour that to which it aspires in vain.

From the commencement to the completion of my cure, under Dr. W.'s treatment, I continued to im-

cure, under Dr. W.'s treatment, I continued to improve, notwithstanding I was salivated eight weeks severely, and was bled above thirty times.

Dr. W. regarded my pulse as his only guide, through the whole of his treatment to me, and never bled or gave medicine but the result was what he told me it should be, or I might expect. If this is accidental and salt water air, then let us seek it for health, and let physicians cease to send their patients.

from the city to the country for help.

It seems from what I have been credibly informed, that similar cures have been made in your city by the same physician. A Miss Andrews, near the Lowell Depot, is one I think. A Mr. Sawin, of Cambridge, and several others whose names I have forgotten.

From the Knickerbocker. PASSING UNDER THE ROD. BY MRS. M. S. B. DANA.

I saw the young bride, in her beauty and pride, Bedecked in her snowy array, And the bright flush of joy mantled high on he cheek,

And the future looked blooming and gay; And with woman's devotion she laid her fond heart At the shrine of idolatrous love, And she anchored her hopes to this perishing earth By the chain which her tenderness wove. But I saw when those heart-strings were bleeding and

And the chain had been severed in two. She had changed her white robes for the sables of grief,
And her bloom for the paleness of wo!

But the Healer was there, pouring balm on her hears, And wiping the tears from her eyes, And he strengthened the chain he had broken is twain,

And fastened it firm to the skies; There had whispered a voice, 'twas the voice of her God. 'I love thee, I love thee !- pass under the rod.

I saw the young mother in tenderness bend O'er the couch of her slumbering boy, And she kissed the soft lips as they murmured her

While the dreamer lay smiling in joy. Oh! sweet as a rose-bud encircled with dew. When its fragrance is flung on the air, So fresh and so bright to the mother he seemed, But I saw when she gazed on the same lovely form, Pale as marble, and silent, and cold, But paler and colder her beautiful boy,

And the tale of her sorrows was told; But the Healer was there, who had smitten her heart And taken her treasure away, To allure her to heaven, he has placed it on high, And the mourner will sweetly obey ! There has whispered a voice, 'twas the voice of her

'I love thee, I love thee !- pass under the rod.'

I saw when a father and mother had leaned On the arm of a dear cherished son, And the star in the future grew bright to their gaze. As they saw the proud place he had won; And the fast-coming evening of life promised fair, And its pathway grew smooth to their feet,-And the star-light of love glimmered bright at the end,-

And the whispers of fancy were sweet; But I saw when they stood bending low o'er the

Where their hearts' dearest hopes had been laid, And the star had gone down in the darkness of night And the joy from their bosoms had fled: But the Healer was there, and his arms were around, And he led them with tenderest care, And he showed them a star in the bright uppe world.

'Twas their star shining brilliantly there ! They had each heard a voice, 'twas the voice of their

'I love thee, I love thee !- pass under the rod.'

REMEMBER THE POOR.

The season of gloom has arrived, And winter is hard at the door, He whispers to all, 'my power is revived, And tells us ' remember the poor. The rich who with plenty are crown'd,

Who have an abundance in store, With liberal hands should be found Dispensing relief to the poor. O think of the widow in need,

Whose heart has been reft to the core, And destined in sorrow to bleed, O think and 'remember the poor.

Go visit the sick man in bed, Or look at the couch on the floor, His wife and his children no bread, And then you'll ' remember the poor.

And when sitting round a good fire, And hear the cold winds as they roar, Just ask, if you've thought to inquire For those without wood that are poor

Misfortune has marked for her prey One half of mankind, if not more ; The rich and the proud and the gay, May yet become humbled and poor

Great riches will sometimes take wing, And leave us its loss to deplore. And unlook'd for poverty sting The lordling who thus becomes poor

Let those who are happy to-day, And think that their troubles are o'er. Be mindful, and never delay Relief to the needy and poor.

The widow and fatherless cry For help, and they've wants full a score; O let them not starve till they die, They know what it is to be poor

It surely is blessed to give To those who are suffering sore; More bless'd than it was to receive : O then, do ' remember the poor.

HYMN FOR MARINERS IN ALL WEATHER.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. Now weigh the anchor, boist the sail, Launch out upon the pathless deep, Resolved, however veers the gale, The destined port in mind to keep. Through all the dangers of the way, Deliver us, good Lord we pray.

When tempests mingle sea and sky, And winds, like lions, rage and rend, Ships o'er the mountain waters fly, Or down unfathomed depths descend. Though skill avail not-strength decay-Deliver us, good Lord, we pray.

If lightning from embattled clouds Strike, or a spark in secret nurst, From stem to atern o'er masts and shrouds, Like doomsday's conflagration, burst-Amidst the fire thy power display; Deliver us, good Lord, we pray.

Through yielding planks, should ocean urge Rude entrance, flooding all below, Speak, lest we founder in the surge, Thus far, no further shall we go: 'Here, ye proud waves, your fury stay;' D eliver us, good Lord, we pray.

With cordage snept, and canvass riven, Through straits thick strown with rock and shouls Along some gulf-stream darkly driven, Fast wedged 'midst ice-bergs at the Pole, Or on low breakers cast away ; Deliver us, good Lord, we pray.

Save, or we perish-ealms or storms, By any, by night, at home, afar, fisath wail's the wave in all its forms, And shoots his darts from every sta Want, pain and woe, man's pathway lay; Deliver us, good Lord, we pray.

NON-RESISTANCE.

To Wm. Goodell. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1840. " Qualified Oaths." The principle of Mental Reservation. DEAR BROTHER:

In the Union Herald of July —, in attempting to reconcile holding the office of President, and voting for J. G. Birney to fill that office, with the principle that military power is wrong, you say:

"The assent I give to the U.S. Constitution is a subordinate and qualified assent. I have the right, and am under the obligation, to hold the law of God, the fundamentat principle of every civil government, and to hold all counter "compacts" null and void; and if all other men deny that principle, I have no right to do so. Oaths of allegiance, like promises to right to do so. Oaths of allegiance, like promises to obey parents and guardians, are qualified promises, and man's moral nature, of itself, carries the qualification along with it, that the promise to obey is bounded by the condition that nothing be required at variance with the commands of God. The view is no novelty. It is recognized by all civilians who either acknowledge God, or regard human freedom."

This is said to prove that a man who had.

This is said to prove that a man who believes military power to be "unlimited, despotic, lawless,"—"op-posed to man's accountability" and "to God's su-premacy,"—may hold the office of President, may ake the oath of office, and may vote for another hold that office.

The office of President and its duties-what are they "The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, and of the militis of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." "The President shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint and commission the officers of the army and navy." The President shall lead forth the militia "to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasions." The President must lead forth the army to "protect the states against invasion and diviolence." (Constitution of U. S." and laws.)

Such is the office, as defined by the constitution and laws, and such are its duties; and these things are inseparably connected with the office of

The oath of office-what is it?

The oath of office—what is it?

"Before entering on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." (Constitution, Art. II. Sec. I.)

The military duties of the office are specified; and he takes a solemn oath that he will execute the

specified military duties.

Do you, in the above extract from your communication in the Herald, mean to say that the President, when he takes this oath, may and does qualify it in reference to the specified duties of military comman-der? There are but two ways to do it. In expressed words, or in a mental reservation. There are no such qualifying words in the oath; and should the President elect make them, at the time of taking the oath, he could not be President, as the office is now defined. Do you mean, then, that he qualifies his defined. Do you mean, then, that he qualifies his oath by a mental reservation, that he will not perform the duties of military chieffain? Do you say, when a good man swears to support the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the duties of a President, he makes the mental reservation that he will support it, and do the prescribed duties, only so far as they accord with the law of God? I can make nothing else of your argument. The following remarks are based on the supposition that you mean this. upposition that you mean this.

The doctrine of mental reservations or qualifica

the dectrine of mental reservations or quantications, in solemn oaths and promises, is replete with hypocrisy and blasphemy. To the people you say, "I solemnly swear that I will faithfully" execute the duties of commander-in-chief of the army and navy; to yourself, by a mental qualification, you say—"I solemnly swear that I will not perform the military duties of the office." Is not this hypocrisy? Do you not, with an oath, assure the people that you will do that which you believe to be wrong. and which, at the same time, you mentally resolve never to do? And do you not call God to witness that you will do the specified duties of a military chieftain of the United States, when, at the same time, you think it wrong to do them, and by a mental qualification, resolve never to do them? If this heart take the page of the Melv Consistency be not to take the name of the Holy One in vain—if this be not blasphemy, perjury—then I know not

what is.

But, you may say, you swear to support the Constitution as you understand it. and to do the duties of the office of President as you understand them.—
This remark cannot apply to the case in hand. The military duties of the office are specified. The President must be "Commander-in-chief," and swear to do the duties of that office which are specified to appoint and commission officers of the army and

navy, &c.
You say that "I have the right and am under the obligation to hold the law of God, the fundamental principle of the government." Those who formed the Constitution and government hold the same. The government specifies what is the will of God in certain matters, and assumes that military power, in the hand of man, is a part of the divine law. It is according to the divine will, in their opinion, that the government should be based on military power, and that the President should be the military to execute the duties of "Commander-in-chief," you make the mental reservation that you will not do them—because, in your opinion, they are "at variance with God's laws." Is this honest? NO.

"Like promises to parents and guardians." Do you teach that children, when they promise to do certain specified acts, may make the mental reservation that they will not do them? "Man's moral nature, of itself, carries the qualification along with it,"—(the oath). Gerrit Smith calls his God to witness that of the navy of the State" of New York; but his "moral nature, of itself, carries the qualification with the oath"—that is, as he believes military power wrong, he will never perform those duties. Singular moral nature that leads to perjury!!

Just apply this doctrine of mental reservations and

qualifications to all specific oaths, contracts and promises, and where is the basis of confidence be-tween man and man? It strikes at the root of society and order. It is a "no-government" theory, with a vengeance. When Gerrit Smith takes an with a vengeance. When Gerrit Smith takes an oath "faithfully to discharge the duties of governor," he assures the world that he believes it right to do the specified duties of that office, among which are the duties of a military chieftain of the State; and that he is willing to do them, and will do them, "to the utmost of his ability." I wish to enter my solemn protest against the sophistry jesuitism, impiety and blasphemy of your argument, so far as it goes to countenance the doctrine of mental reser goes to countenance the doctrine of mental reservation in oaths. If you mean to teach this doctrine, (and I do not say you did,) I wonder not that you should wish to shelter yourself under the assertion that it "is no novelty," and has the sanction of "all civilians." As to those having much true regard for "God or human freedom," who sanction such a doctrine, there will be many doubts in my mind till I get more light.

If you can bring in the doctrine of mental reser vations in solemn oaths and contracts to reconci your efforts to elect J.G. Birney and Gerrit Smiththe one to the office of military commander of the nation, and the other to that of military chieftain of the state—with your peace principles, you will be, in yourself, a living and melancholy witness to the hardening and blinding influence of worldly politics on the conscience and heart. That political organi-zation which owes an existence to such adoctrine can not but end in ruin to all concerned. For your sake, and that of others, may Heaven preserve you from

Thy brother, H. C. WRIGHT.

Spirit of Love. In looking over the 'Manual of Peace,' by Dr. Upham, I was struck with the following, on the

spirit of love-p. 160. He says: 'Beyond all question, it is the unalterable consti tution of nature, that there is efficacy, divine, unspeakable efficacy in love. The exhibition of kindness has the power to bring even the irrational animals into subjection. Show kindness to a dog, and he will remember it: he will be grateful; he will infallibly return love for love. Show kindness to a lon, and we can lead him by the mane; you to a lion, and you can lead him by the mane; you ead into his mouth; you can stronger than death. In all of God's vast, unbounded creation, there is not a living and sentient being from the least to the largest, not one, not even the outcast and degraded serpent, that is insensible to acts of kindness. If love, such as our blessed

Saviour manifested, could be introduced into the world, and exert its appropriate dominion, it would restore a state of things far more cheering, far brighter than the fabulous age of gold; it would annihilate every sting; it would pluck every poisonous tooth; it would hush every discordant voice. Even the inanimate creation is not insensible to sonous tooth; it would hush every discordant voice. Even the inanimate creation is not insensible to this divine influence. The bud and flower and fruit put forth most abundantly and beautifully, where the hand of kindnes is extended for their culture. Ane if this blessed influence should extend itself over the earth, a moral Garden of Eden would exist in every land, insend of the thorn and being would in every land; instead of the thorn and brier woul spring up the fir-tree and the myrtle; the deser would blossom and the solitary place be made glad.

MISCELLANY.

Destruction of Life in Ancient Wars. Accustomed as we are to the effects of war civilized times, when the most bloody contests followed by an increase in the numbers of the p ple, it is difficult to form a conception of the des to discount to form a conception of the desona-tion which it produced in barbarous ages, when the void caused by the sword is not supplied by the im-pulse of subsequent tranquillity. A few facts will show its prodigious influence in former ages. It is ascertained by an exact computation, that when the ascertained by an exact computation, that when the three great capitals of Khorassan were destroyed by Timour, 4,347,000 persons were put to the sword. At the same time, 700,000 people were slain in the city of Monsul, which had risen in the neighborhood of the ancient Nineveh; and the desolation produced a century and a half before, by the sack of Genghis Khan, had been at least as great. Such were the ravages of this mighty conqueror and his Mogul followers in the country between the Caspian and the Indus, that they almost exterminated the inhabitants; and five subsequent centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years. An army of and five subsequent centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years. An army of 500,000 Moguls, under the sons of Genghis, so completely laid waste the provinces to the North of the Danube, that they have never since regained their former numbers; and in the famine consequent upon the irruption of the same barbarians into the Chinese empire, 13,000,000 are computed to have perished. During the invasion of Timour, twelve of the most flourishing cities of Asia, including Delhi, Ispahan, Bagdad and Damascus, were utterly destroyed; and pyramids of human heads, one of which contained 90,000 skulls, erected on their ruins.—
During thirty-two years of the reign of Justinian. During thirty-two years of the reign of Justinian the barbarians annually made an incursion into the Grecian empire, and they carried off or destroyed at an average on each occasion, 200,000 persons. Nor was the depopulation of the southern and western provinces less during the same disastrons period. In the wars of Belisarius in Africa, 5,000,000 of its inhabitants are computed by a contemporary write to have perished; and during the contests between that illustrious warrior and his successor Norses, and the barbarian armies in Italy, the whole Gothic nation, and nearly fifteen millions of the natives of Italy disappeared. The plague which followed Italy disappeared. these sanguinary contests carried off still greate numbers than the sword; and during the fifty-two years that it desolated the Roman empire, it is said to have destroyed a hundred millions of inhabitants. -Alison.

Electoral Votes Ascertained. Van Buren. States. Harrison. Van 21 electoral votes. Ohio, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Pennsylvan Delaware, Michigan Maine, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, South Carolina, Harrison votes, 234 V. B. votes, Harrison majority, 174

4,047

3.537

4,305

10,213

5,000

3,378

4.94

144,000,000

226,000,000

Statement of votes given on the 9th instant for mem-bers of Congress in the several districts in this Commonwealth, as counted and declared by the Governor and Council. District No. 1. Whole number Necessary for a choice Robert C. Winthrop has

and he is chosen. Bradford Sumner has District No. 2. Whole number Necessary for a choice Leverett Saltonstall has and he is chosen. Robert Rantoul, Jr. has District No. 3. Whole number

ct No. 3. Whole number
Necessary for a choice
Caleb Cushing has
and he is chosen.
Gavton P. Osgood has
ct No. 4. Whole number Necessary for a choice William Parmenter has and he is chosen. Nathan Brooks has

Whole number Necessary for a choice Levi Lincoln has Levi Lincoln has and he is chosen. Isaac Davis has District No. 6. Whole number

Necessary for a choice Osmyn Baker has and he is chosen. Rhodolphus Dickinson has ct No. 7. Whole number Necessary for a choice George N. Briggs has

Henry W. Bishop has
District No. 8. Whole number
Necessary for a choice
William B. Calhoun has and he is chosen. Chester W. Chapin has District No. 9. Whole number Necessary for a choice

Necessary for a choice William S. Hastings has and he is chosen. Alexander H. Everett has jet No. 10. Whole number No. 10. Whole number Necessary for a choice one is chosen. Henry Williams has

N. B. Borden has District No. 11. Whole number Necessary for a choice Barker Burnell has Darker Burnell has
and he is chosen.
Henry Crocker has
District No. 12. Whole number
Necessary for a choice
John Q. Adams has

and he is chosen. William M. Jackson has By the official canvass of the votes for Presider tia

Electors, it appears that the highest vote on the democratic ticket was 52,432; on the whig ticket, 72,913—whig majority, 20,481. Assessors' Value of Real Estate in the City of New-York. 104,000,000

1835

1836

196,000,000 194,000,000 196,000,000 187,000,000 Texas and Great Britain. It is reported by the Great Western, that Gen. Hamilton, the Ambassador of Texas, had agreed with Lord Palmerston upon the terms of a treaty between these two high contracting parties, by which Great Britain consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and use her endeavers toolytin the same recognition on the part of Mex.

THE AMISTAD CAPTIVES. The following resolu-tion, recently adopted by an anti-slavery society in New-York, expresses the feelings of abolitionists generally:

Wherens, we have heard that John Quincy Adams

Whereas, we have heard that John Quincy Adams has consented to act as counsel for the Africans of the Amistad, in the trial of their cause, which is to take place before the Supreme Court of the United States during the coming winter:

Resolved, That we rejoice, for the sake of the unfortunate strangers, that they will have the benefit of his talents, experience, and extensive legal and general information, and for his sake, that his name, already so distinguished, will be rendered yet more illustrious by being connected with the advocacy of so important and so just a cause. important and so just a cause.

Boston Exchange. We are happy to learn that the stock of the Boston Exchange Company is all taken, and the Company organized by the choice of the following gentlemen as officers for the year ensu-

R. G. Shaw, President.
Directors—Philo S. Shelton, Jas. K. Mills, Wm. P.
Samuel Henshaw, John Winchester, Enoch Train, Samuel Henshaw, John D. Bates, John Lamson, Isaac Livermore, Thaddeus Nichols, Jr. Win. Parsons, Andrew E. Belknap and Thomas Lamb.—Boston Transcript.

The quietude of the metropolitan country in Ireland can be best gathered from the following extract from Chief Baron Brady's address to the grand jury for the county and'city of Dublin:—'It is very gratifying for me to state that after the interval of two months, there is not presented for trial here a single case of homicide, nor a single case of assault affecting the public peace, nor a single case of assault endangering life, or of committing malicious injury on person or property.

Important to Sufferers from Toothache. At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated, that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by applying the following remedy to the tooth: alum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of æther, seven drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth. The Monument to Walter Scott. The monumen

which is about to be erected in Edinburgh to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, the corner stone of which was laid on the 15th of August last, is to be in the form of a tall Gothic tower, 180 feet in height, to contain a colossal statue of the great poet, novelist, and philosopher, in marble, from the chisel of Mr. Steel, a Scotch sculptor of celebrity. The whole expense of the monument is estimated at about £12,000.

Rus's Doings. A gentleman stated recently in a speech in Dublin that he had that day received a letter from the Governor of the Smithfield Penitentiary, which stated that from the 1st of January to the 3tst of August in this year, there were no less than 3,935 women and girls committed to that prison for drunkenness alone, of which number 280 were girls under 20; 45 old women above 70; three above 80; and one aged 94! and that on the 31st of August, there were 478 women and girls confined in that penitentiary.

There is in contemplation a project of holding a great State Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, during the session of the legislature, to give countenance, and support to the petitions and memorials with which it is proposed to overwhelm that body. The cause of emancipation has a vigorous hold of the churches in that State. The late Cincinnati Synod listened to an abolition discourse from Mr. Rankin, and appointed Mr. Blanchard to give another next year.

Depth of the Ocean. The sea was recently sounded by lead and line, in latitude of 57 deg south, and 85 deg. 7m. west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery. At a depth of 3470 yards, or 21-2 miles, no bottom was found. The weather was very screne, and it is said, that it took sixty sailors upwards of two hours, hauling in the lead. In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bottom was found, at the depth of 4140 yards. On the occasion of the trial of William P. Darnes for the murder of A. J. Davis, late editor of the St. Louis Argus, the shattered skull of the deceased was brought into Court, as evidence additional to that of

the surgeons. The proceedings excited great interest, and the murderer was let off with a fine of \$500. This is setting rather a small value upon the life of a most estimable citizen, murdered in cool blood. Duel at Natchez. 'An affair of honor' took place on Natchez Island on Thursday, between Mr. H. B. Barbour, a lawyer, and Dr. G. C. McWhorter, both of Vidalia, in this State. At the first, fire Mr. Barbour received the ball of his antagonist in his body, which resulted in his death in twenty hours. Thus has another victim paid the forfeit of his life to a false notion of honor.—N. O. Picayune.

Massillon Louis XIV. said one day to Massillon. after hearing him preach at Versailles, 'Father, I have heard many great orators in this chapel; I have been highly pleased with them; but for you, whenever I hear you, I go away displeased with myself; for I see more of my own character'. This has been considered the finest encomium ever bestowed upon a

Lamentable Ignorance.-The following, says the Christian Index, was passed by a church in Pickens District, South Carolina, in May last, as a resolution. It is given verbuitm et l'actuation.

*Taken up the case of the institushians of the day an on fellowship with all the home domestic omission sociaty and mishanary with all thar kindred train soity and all them that will fellow ship them.

It is very natural to suppose that such people would warmly oppose the subject of education, with all thar kindred train soity, &c.

5,912 these singular facts? A Good Yield. According to the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, Mr. Abel Smith, of Dryden, Tompkins county, raised from an acre of ground the past season, fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes. They were of two kinds—pink-eyes and flesh colored.

> Cunard's Steamers .- It is stated that Portsmouth N. H., is hereafter to be the American depot for Cunard's Atlantic steam sbips. The difficulty in entering Boston in the winter in consequence of the ice, is said to be the cause of this change.

> A Brutal Scene in a Prize Ring. A man named Thomas Draper was beaten to death in a prize fight, at Salisbury, England, a short time since, in the pres-ence of a large concourse of persons. He fought for a period of two hours with a man named Skinner.

Melancholy Coincidence. The St. Louis Bulletin hour.' says, * Mrs. Green, the wife of David Green, first en-gineer of the ill-fated Persian, and who was instantly killed by the explosion, was buried yesterday, the same day the melancholy news of that disaster reach-

The New Yorkers are about to establish a line of steam-ships between that place and Liverpool. They are to be about 2000 tons, with engines of 800 horse-power The Gothamites calculate to make the passage in ten days.

Novel Salute. At New Orleans the night after the close of the polls at the late election, a salute of twenty-six guns was fired by a committee of both political parties, in honor of the peaceable and orderly manner in which the election was carried on and concluded.

5,492 Census of St. Louis. The total number of person in the city and townships of St. Louis, as ascertained by the late census, is 24,555. Whites over 20 who cannot read and write, 571.

The Indiana Eagle, of Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, says that two brothers who are farmers, raised this season, on their farm in that county, 35,000 bushels Father Mathew's Army. One of the latest certificates given by Father Mathew was to one of the most

notorious drunkards (now reformed) of Dublin, and its number was 2,200,012. Two MILLION Two HUN-DRED THOUSAND AND TWELVE! Negro Missionaries Several of the Christian no groes of Jamaica are anxious to be employed as mis-sionaries, in a mission soon to be established on the western coast of Africa, by the London Baptist Mis-

Census of Chatham County, GA. The white population of Savannah, is 5887; black, including 633 free, 5327. Whites in the country, 913; blacks, including 37 free, 6674—total 18,801. Resolutions have been introduced into the Legisla-

ture of Georgia, now in session, instructing the Sena tors in Congress from that State to vote for a repeal of the sub-treasury act, or resign.

Admission of Florida. The Tallahassee Floridiar of the 14th ult.' says Florida will probably be admitted into the Union at the coming session of Congress

HATHAWAY

UNION COOKING STOVES, &c. &c. STEPHEN BATES, Nos. 14 and 15 Dock Square Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

Union & Premium do Boyce's Boyce's do
Experiment do
Lady's Hill pot, do
James' do
Six plate Stoves,
Two Funnel Parlor, do Fire Frames, Oven and Boiler Months, Ash pr Doors, Taunton Hollow Ware Cauldrons, New-York Parlor Grates, Cast Iron Sinks, elegant Steel Fire

Sets, &c. Also, an assortment of Doric and Minerva Fire Also, an assortment of Doric and Manager Places, improved—the best Stove for burning coal in Nov. 20.

FREE DRY GOODS.

CALICOES.

Blevefied and unbleached Muslins.

do do Canton Flannel.

Apron Check, and Colored Muslins. Printed and Plain Pongees. Bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Kuit Bleached, unbleached, mixed, an ting Cotton.
Cotton and Linem Table Diaper.
White Grass Cloth.
Wicking and Cotton Laps.
Fine Linen Thread.
Superfine Bed Ticking, 4-4 wide.
Cotton Pantaloon Stuffs. Men's and Women's Cotton Hose.

Men's and Women's Cotton Hose.
Twilled Muslins.
Also a variety of SILK, LINEN, and WOOLLEN
GOODS, Wholesale or Retail.
CHARLES WISE,
North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts. North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts.

N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of th
above Goods, can have them sent, by forwardin
their order to the subscriber.

Philadelphia, 11 mo. 7, 1840.

Ladies' Fur Store.

CASHMERE Goat—Lynx—Fisch—Jennett-Squirrel, Coney and Swans-down trimmings—of all
shades and qualities. Also, the same materials in
MUFFS of all sizes and prices. Furs manufactured
or repaired, at short notice, and by the best workmen.
You are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent,
172 Washington at spectra possits Old South Church

173 Washington-st. nearly opposite Old South Church Boston, Nov. 6, 1840. 3wis A. S. JORDAN.

Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Eoston. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Foncy Goods and Perfumery Store

CHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most feshionable nations and sizes. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fruey Tortoise Shell Work; Pocket Books and Walleis, a large variation. riety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memoran-dum Books; Wasie and Benk do; Sheep and Cal Walleis and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brush-Walleis and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brushes of all kinds, Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Purse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Silk Purses; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationary; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restontive; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian do.

Toombs and Pocket Books made to order, or repaired.

Aug. 14, 1840.

RICHT AND WRONG IN THE AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

Only, the nations shall be great and free!

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Fe-1 male Anti-Slavery Society, presented Oct. 14 1840. For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Corn hill. Price, 12 1-2 cents single.

This work ought to be in the hands of every about

tionist.

The following selection from it is the purest gold, and beautifully wrought out:

'The anti-slavery societies have not yet done their work. When, in the heat of political excitement, amid which the farorers of the cause, a few years hence, will be engaged—when, in the conflict of a northern and southern party, yet to spring out of this question, compensation—partial emancipation—interme-diate arrangements—delay, become the rallying words of the opposition—then let the slave rejoice if the an-ti-slavery societies exist, to urge up to the mark a partaily regenerated people, who, though facorers of the cause of freedom, will not deserve to be called its friends; for they will need constant and perserving rebuke, entreaty, warning, to prevent their making shipwreck of the cause. Not by numbers, but by la-borious and energetic fidelity, will the work be wrought out. 'Not by might or by power, but by MY SPIRIT, saith the Lord of hosts!'

Nov. 13. tially regenerated people, who, though furorers

A. S. JORDAN,

No. 2 Milk Streei-ist Store from Washington St. EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMBS—HORN COMBS—POCKET-BOOKS—FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY. Combs of every pattern made to order and repaired

MONTHLY OFFERING.

Is it so? Macnish, in one of his essays, says: 'I have remarked, and Gil Blas's mother did the same thing, that women generally bear a great dislike to their sons' wives. This is the more remarkable, as they are almost always fond of their sons include. Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with

they are almost always fond of their sons-in-law. Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with Can any person explain the why and wherefore of the their number of the Monthly Offician. I think it is just what we have needed for some time.'

Another:—'I received the first No. of the Month Another:—'I received the total Ato. In the Month of the Policy of the Month of the Says another:—'I am much pleased with the

Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers in as many different families, who have never taken an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to rocure more It has been favorably noticed in several of the antislavery newspapers. The 'true tale,' by Mrs. Chap-man, commenced in the first No. and to be completed

in the second, is worth the entire subscription price of the publication for a year.

The second No. is to be deleved a few days for subcribers to come in. ' Now's the day, and now's the

Price 37 1-2 cts. per copy for the year. But to encourage its circulation, four copies will be sent to one address for one dollar. J. P. B. Boston, Aug. 19d.



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist. o. 98 Court Street, corner of St Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting .- Dr. H. bas an Improved Extractor Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Tico Thousand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them. Price \$1.

at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them Price §1.

Artificial Teeth...Persons desirous of having artificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfectly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teeth, §2, and on gold plate lower than any other place in the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished on very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to.

pecimens. Dr. II. is permitted to refer to WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

THE Subscriber has manufactured a new arise to present fashions, which he calls the LOCABIN LACE COMB.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street

Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS,

THE Academical Year commences the second Media in September, and consists of four quarter cleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teach years and devote themselves in the commence of the control of

year is nive weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parent education of their pupils. They have a house ball expressly for the accommodation of about tween pupils, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing and modern languages, and by assistant teachets who reside in the family.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance.) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50.

TUTTION, (per quarter) English or Classical branch es, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher, Mis Young, who boards in the family.) \$5; Instrument, from England. Teacher of Italian and Frech Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cusmic, Assistan Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

Now. Pools.

New Books.

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Illy
Book, compiled with great care, and just from y
New-York press. Price 37 1-2 cents.
FREEDOM'S GIFT, or Seatimen's of the Free-Collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Published at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourse, on the Life and therein of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massachus setts Anti-Slavery Society in the Mariboro Chapel Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

The above are all works of peculiar interest.

NEW BOOK.

THE ENVOY from Free Hearts to the Free. In published by the Pawincket Juvenile Anti-Slavery Officery Society, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Token's the Anti-Slavery Token's the Anti-Slavery Token's the Line of the Line 25 Cornaid. This is the Additionary Token's ticed by M. W. C. in the Liberator of Sept. 18. Pr. 42cents each or \$4 per dozen. Every abolition should be a purchaser.

The Asti-Slavery Depository is supplied w.

a large assortment of anti-slavery publications, whole sale and retail, which we are anxious to exchange to the money. Will our friends send in their orders!

NEW WORK. SCRIPTURE MANUAL contain

A dred and thirty-five Questions on Theological and moral subjects alphabetically arranged, design to facilitate the finding of Proof Texts. By Chart SIMMONS. Price 62 1-2 cts. single, 56 cts. by the hi dozen, and 50 cts. each by the dozen. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street

North End Book Store.

MOSES A. DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jackson)

This opened a Bookstore, No. 204 Hanove 8
where he intends to keep a general assortment of R
ligious, School, Miscellaneous, Juvenile and Tey
Books. Also, BLANK BOOKS AND STATION ARY, of every description.

Any Book not on hand, by leaving orders as abowill be furnished at short notice, and as low as at a

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To Several letters, for general perusal, are to Mr. J. B. Dow's Bookstore, 362 Washington street

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FILLING, Setting, Extracting and Rep. Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or d brated Lithodeon. By the use of this valuables cently discovered article, thousands of Teela saved, which, for the want thereof, other Benius compelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold form one to an entire set, in the most perfects rable manner. Terms low and all operation anneled. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends: public to call and examine his practical special plate work and mineral Teeth.

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acceptable, and embracing every variety desire the undepraved appetite. GENTEEL BOARD.

in the city; the house new, spacious and come and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared

strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be

F At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon & FOUR lower and several upper chambers w I vecated by gentlemen resuming their count on the first of April. Several single rooms taken immediately. The suits of rooms at nient for families and others desiring a quirt. and pleasant situation for a permanent resist possessing the advantages of a large yard, as ty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing shower bath, eet. Strangers visiting the city particle perconductions are invited to chi ring private accommodations, are invited to case.

13-tf.

J. E. FELLE

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WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BOD

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Hampton.
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PROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL Remittances by 'Aail. — A Postmaster may to money in a letter to the publisher of a newspa pay the subscription of a third person, and for letter if written by himself."

Agents who remit to oney should always nate thepersons to whom it is to be credited.

THE

PUBL AT THE ANTI-S Oliver J

To whom of the paper.

vance; or \$3 0

Letters an

Anvertis
be inserted three

Note.—M having transferre to Mr. Garkison ary, 1840, the po are now under the

mittee, consisting WM. LLOY

VOL. N REFUGE From th

ALABAS We have just body, holden at and 9th. The last year, owing paid to the all-al A special com sideration the un domestic institut favor the self-sty Convention. Hartwell, Bestor, The Committe

vere adopted wit

· Whereas, m have assumed a ject of Abolition are engaged in a mestic institution address, emanat Convention, has and churches:— Resolved, Tha brethren is alike Jesus Christ and visions of our Na the peace and pr gerous to the per Resolved, That the A. B B. F. M ety, until the office tions satisfy us the

Resolved, That obtained upon thi mation of a Sou funds may be dire Con The Bethel Aspassed the follow Whereas our

in their great ze know but little, p their views and in edient to transmi rethren, these un rom this body. Resolved 1st. the American erate intermeddlin 2d. That we fe tite to us about n know but little, an no matter by what

should even be Ba 3d, That if th meeting, to conv does sustain the Convention,—then mend to the Sou channel through w Foreign Missionar

ELIJAH RAY, CI

Vermor The clerks of the invassing the vol ch are expected which are expected ficial canvass, add we possess from B of Readsboro. It alightly exceeding This beats Rhod

ats every State SEND C Upon the forego following chara 'Send on that b or to whom honor carried the day for of the Whigs an mingled the prai Abolition venom of Congress—St. aloft the banner, the beneath its folds were ical warfare again nestic institut

South, ply swiftly

who, in return, wi

cite your slaves make the land sli

Human Be How clearly is t of slavery illustra We copy it, as ne enable us to do, played in the colt Kentucky Intellig ON the 28th described p sale, on the Grea Richmond, on the

Archibald Woods Kentucky bank r approved security day to day until Twentyand boys. Two of th

In the United Stand a half inche nches, at three And 30 SUCKI. Thirty-five mare tle, of old Patte improved Short uperior milch c

sheep of the fine the field, &c. ALSO-A gr en farniture, wa bald Woods exp considerable of of tables, chairs

fenders and iron Richmond, S